THE

# Alta California

# ALMANAC

AND

# Book of Facts.

CONTAINING

**A comprehensive and authentic Calendar; Eclipses for the Year; Official Returns of the late State and City Election; Debt of San Francisco; Table of Distances; Philosophy of Earthquakes; Military Division of the Pacific; A correct list of the Post Offices in California; Yield of the Precious Metals; Progress of the Counties of California; A complete list of the Railroads on the Pacific Coast; Fastest Racing Time on Record; United States Stamp Duties, and State Stamp Tax; Manner of procuring State Titles to Lands; Municipal Government of San Francisco; etc., etc.**

PRICE 50 CENTS.

## 1869



# WEIL & CO.,

## Importers of Cigars and Tobacco;

Manufacturers of the genuine Vuelta-Abajo Havana Cigars,

Nos. 221, 223 and 225 Front Street, San Francisco,

South-west corner of Front and Sacramento Streets,

AND 66 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

---

## ESTABLISHED 1849.

# The Alta California:

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

**FRED'K MacCRELLISH & CO., - - - Proprietors.**

The DAILY ALTA CALIFORNIA, is published EVERY MORNING, and delivered to subscribers in the city, at Fifty Cents per week, payable to the Carriers; single copies, Ten Cents. Mail subscribers, Eighteen Dollars per Annum, in advance; for Six Months, Nine Dollars; Three Months, Five Dollars.

The EVENING ALTA CALIFORNIA is published EVERY EVENING (Sundays excepted), for circulation in the interior, and contains the latest news up to the hour of going to press.

The WEEKLY ALTA CALIFORNIA is published on THURSDAY MORNINGS. Price, Five Dollars per Annum, in advance; for Six Months, Three Dollars; single copies, Twelve and a half cents.

☞ In the beginning of last year the dimensions of the WEEKLY were increased—making it the largest newspaper published on the Pacific Coast.

The STEAMER ALTA CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail Steamer, expressly for circulation in the Atlantic States and Europe. Price, Five Dollars Yearly; Six Months, Three Dollars; Single Copies, Twenty-five Cents.

PUBLICATION OFFICE:

**529 California Street, - - - Alta California Building.**

---

# ALTA CALIFORNIA PRINTING HOUSE.

THIS Establishment has been in operation since the year 1849, and has become celebrated throughout the Pacific Coast for the elegance and promptitude with which orders have been executed. The prices are satisfactory, as evidenced by the constantly recurring orders from the same parties who have been in the habit of procuring their work here. OUR JOB TYPES and PRINTING MATERIALS are the most beautiful that could be selected, now used in executing Fine Letter-Press Printing, such as—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Books,** | **Pamphlets,** | **Insurance Policies,** |
| **Hand-bills,** | **Circulars,** | **Bills of Lading,** |
| **Cards,** | **Transcripts,** | **Billheads,** |

of every variety, with appropriate engravings, from the Finest Card and most delicate Circular to the most Showy Poster.

Business is expected at this office on the ground that the customer will seek his own interest, and give his orders where he can have them executed at the best advantage, in quality and price.

ALTA CALIFORNIA BUILDING,

**529 California Street,** (second floor,) **San Francisco.**

KOHLER, CHASE & CO., Agents,

# CHICKERING PIANOS







Corner Clay and Sansome Sts., S. F.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

# GIANT

# BLASTING POWDER

Was Patented May 28th, 1868, and a Company incorporated under the name of

## The Giant Powder Co.

*The General Agents are*

## BANDMANN, NIELSEN & CO.,

**210 Front Street,**

SAN FRANCISCO.

Although this powder has been in the market but a few months, it has been tested and approved, and gone into permanent use in many important mining localities on this coast, Mexico, Peru, etc., and will, doubtless, very soon be generally employed as a blasting agent.

Like all innovations, no matter how meritorious, it encounters obstacles: the two most serious ones being the difficulty in getting blasters to give up their old habits and ideas and adopt new ones; and the fear on the part of laborers that the use of the new powder will diminish the demand for labor.

To obviate the first of these objections as far as possible, we issue a new edition of our circular, with directions made more full and specific in all those particulars wherein experience has shown it necessary. But as the mode of using our powder is so entirely different in many respects from that to which blasters with common powder are accustomed, we do not expect our instructions will in all cases be perfectly understood, or, if they are, that they will be strictly and successfully followed.

But a man whose intelligence is sufficient to permit him to lay aside

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY

prejudice and self-sufficiency, and to obey implicitly our directions, needs no further guide to the successful use of the powder.

As to the other objection, that just so far as Giant Powder is superior to common powder, so far it will tend to dispense with labor on particular work, we say that in one sense the objection is a valid one, but in another it is not.

The whalers who use the Giant Powder instead of common powder in their bomb-lances, have obtained three to four hundred barrels of oil where they formerly got one hundred.

---

## A CERTIFICATE OF THE SUPERIORITY OF GIANT POWDER.

The following certificate, showing the superior economy of Giant Powder over common blasting powder, as proved by experiments at the New Almaden Quicksilver Mines, has been handed us for publication:

Cost of running lower tunnel in San Francisco mine, New Almaden Quicksilver Mines, with Giant Powder, adopting the small steel (⅞ inch) system, using single-hand hammers (weight, 3½ lbs.) November 14th, 1868—20 days' labor ($3 per day), $60; 10 lbs. of Giant Powder, ($1 25 per lb), $12 50; half a box of caps, 63 cents; 100 feet of fuse, $1 25; number of feet of tunnel run, 4 feet—total cost, $74 38. Cost per foot, $18 59; per yard, $55 77. Total number of feet drilled in running 4 feet of tunnel, 84 feet; cost per foot, 85 cents. The above estimate being the work performed by men entirely unaccustomed to the use of the single-hand hammer.

Cost of running same tunnel second week by same men—November 22d, 24 days labor, ($3 per day), $72; 15 lbs. 14½ oz. Giant Powder, ($1 25 per lb), $19 87; ¾ of a box of caps, 93 cents; 150 feet of fuse, $1 88; number of feet of tunnel run, 6¼ feet—cost, $94 68. Cost per foot, $15 15; per yard, $45 45. Number of feet drilled in running 6¼ feet of tunnel, 118 feet; cost of drilling per foot, 61 cents.

Cost of running same tunnel with common blasting powder, $21 66 per foot. Proving by practical demonstration a saving of $6 51 per foot by the use of Giant Powder, and the men having only two weeks' practice with the new system of drilling.

Report of work done in new tunnel, New Almaden Quicksilver Mines, using ordinary steel—usual method of working—blasting done with Giant Powder. Two men working one-half month make a saving of twenty per cent. over common blasting powder.

D H. BIRDSALL, Agent G. P. Co.

We, the undersigned officers of the New Almaden Quicksilver Mining Company, certify that the above report is correct,

JAMES PEARCE, Mining Foreman.
CHARLES F. O'BRIAN, Foreman.
J. E. MAYO, Superintendent.

---

The Powder will be furnished, either loose or in Cartridges, in packages of 25 or 50 pounds each.

The cartridges are ½ inch, ¾ inch, 1 inch and 1¼ inches diameter, each size packed in separate boxes, with priming.

*Purchasers will please designate the kind as well as the number of pounds required.*

---

Applications must be made and orders and communications addressed to

**BANDMANN, NIELSEN & CO.,**

NO. 210 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

## THE CIGAR AND TOBACCO TRADE.

One of the oldest, most successful and reliable cigar and tobacco firms of this Coast is the house of B. C. Horn & Co., corner of Clay and Front streets, San Francisco. The senior proprietor was among the earliest pioneers, and, like the majority of our wealthy and popular merchants, commenced business on a small scale, with circumscribed means. Industry, honesty, generosity, and a bold heart, enabled him to encounter the vicissitudes and successfully overcome the trials of border life; and to-day he has the satisfaction of finding himself prominent among those who developed the commerce of the Coast, and who survive to share in its common glories and profits.

There are other worthy dealers in the same line of business, but none who took the field earlier, or have contended more bravely with the fluctuations of trade.

The cigar and tobacco trade of the Pacific Coast is immense. With that fastidiousness which is peculiar to this country, Californians who indulge in the "weed" must have the best "brands" or none. Cigars of inferior quality are in little demand, except to be given away; and the humblest laborer is capable of appreciating, while he heartily enjoys, the fumes of the choicest smoking tobacco, although the whiff arises from the bowl of an unpretentious "dudeen."

Tobacco raising is rapidly becoming one of the agricultural features of the State. In a few years our large houses, like that of B. C. Horn & Co., may hope to manufacture their own supplies, or at least procure them to hand, without the trouble and expense of importing.

THE

# Alta California Almanac

AND

## BOOK OF FACTS.

1869

SAN FRANCISCO:
F. MacCRELLISH & CO., PUBLISHERS "ALTA CALIFORNIA" NEWSPAPER,
529 CALIFORNIA STREET.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1868 by F. MacCrellish & Co., in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of California.

STEREOTYPED AT THE CALIFORNIA TYPE FOUNDRY.

## PREFACE.

The success attending the first volume of the ALTA CALIFORNIA ALMANAC AND BOOK OF FACTS has been a great source of encouragement in the publication of the second volume, for the year 1869. Assurances received from agents and others residing in different central and remote parts of the State, as to the great popularity of the work, have been received without number. Its scientific, statistical, tabular, historical, literary and miscellaneous information has offered a palatable repast to every class of readers. These friends of the little volume, who have not only received it themselves with favor, but recommended it cordially to the general reader, we are gratified to state, will find the edition for 1869 a great improvement over that of 1868. If its variety is not quite so extensive, the quality of its matter will be found superior; the subjects to have been selected with judicious care, and the

statements of fact more historically and arithmetically reliable. Much matter is introduced that has not heretofore in any form been given to the public; many subjects are treated upon of a most novel and interesting character; and nothing is stated as history that is not susceptible of authentication from the best informed and most credible sources.

The publishers recommend to all subscribers and purchasers to preserve each successive volume of the work, for binding. Its valuable contents will hereafter be invested with more than sufficient interest to justify the care and trifling expense attending such precaution. The highly original theory advanced by Mr. Rhodes, on the subject of earthquakes; the list of telegraph lines, and prices; the history of railroad incorporations in the State;—to say nothing of twenty other important matters—are of themselves sufficient to commend the Almanac (aside from its calendar), and secure for it an extensive circulation.

## CONTENTS.


| | Page. |
|---|---|
| Calistoga Springs | 97 |
| Carriages, Wagons, etc.—Manufacture of | 96 |
| County Judges | 22 |
| Chinese Treaty | 38 |
| Co-operative Association—Men's | 64 |
| Co-operative Association—Women's | 65 |
| Cotton Manufactures | 77 |
| Chamber of Commerce | 78 |
| Corn Exchange | 78 |
| Debt of San Francisco | 20 |
| Distances—table showing same from San Francisco to London and other foreign cities | 40 |
| Earthquakes—Philosophy of, by W. H. Rhodes, L.L. B. | 45 |
| Election Returns—California (official) | 86 |
| Election Returns of San Francisco City and County | 88 |
| Election Returns—Congressional Candidates | 89 |
| Electoral College | 89 |
| Hack Fare | 82 |
| Insurance Companies | 26 |
| Internal Revenue Collections | 66 |
| Ice—How to freeze | 91 |
| Labor Exchange, California | 41 |
| Leather, Boots, Shoes, etc. | 76 |
| Merchant Vessels of San Francisco | 18 |
| Military Division of the Pacific | 57 |
| Military Department, State of California | 61 |
| Masonic—Officers, etc. | 62 |
| Mission Woollen Mills | 73 |

Page.
Marysville Woollen Mills..... 74
Navy Establishment of the North Pacific Coast..... 60
Oddfellowship in California..... 63
Post Offices in California..... 23
Pioneer Woollen Mills..... 72
Pacific Woollen Mills..... 73
Postage Rates..... 82
Precious Metals—Yield of..... 83
Progress of the Counties of California..... 84
Presidential Election—Partial returns of..... 85
Railroads incorporated in California..... 28
Railroads in the United States, length, cost, etc..... 44
Railroad—Central Pacific—table showing distances on..... 67
Racing Time—fastest on record..... 92
State Judiciary—Supreme Court..... 21
State Titles to Lands—Manner of Procuring them..... 35
Silk Culture..... 70
Sacramento Woollen Mills..... 74
Stock and Exchange Board..... 78
Stamp Duties..... 79
Stamp Tax—California State..... 83
San Francisco—Municipal Government of..... 90
Telegraph—Atlantic and Pacific States Company—table showing rates on..... 68
Time—Table showing differences of..... 91
Woollen Mills and Woollen Fabrics..... 72
Wine Interest of California..... 74
Wheat Crop of California..... 77

## ERRATA.

Page 25.—Name of Postmaster at Pescadero is I. Garretteon.

Page 70, second line.—For "Mentsch" read "Hentsch."

Page 71, twenty-third line.—For "Hoog" read "Hoag."

Page 27.—Builders' Insurance Company defunct.

Page 74, seventh line from bottom.—For "evident admirers" read "ardent admirers."

# THE ANATOMY OF MAN'S BODY,

AS GOVERNED BY

# THE TWELVE CONSTELLATIONS,

ACCORDING TO ANCIENT ASTROLOGY.

## THE TWELVE SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

| SPRING SIGNS. | | SUMMER SIGNS. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. ♈ | *Aries*, or Ram. | 4. ♋ | *Cancer*, or Crab. |
| 2. ♉ | *Taurus*, or Bull. | 5. ♌ | *Leo*, or Lion. |
| 3. ♊ | *Gemini*, or Twins. | 6. ♍ | *Virgo*, or Virgin. |

Head and Face ♈

Arms. ♊

Heart. ♌

Reins. ♎

Thighs. ♐

Legs. ♒



Neck. ♉

Breast. ♋

Bowels. ♍

Secrets. ♏

Knees. ♑

Feet ♓

| AUTUMN SIGNS. | | WINTER SIGNS. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7. ♎ | *Libra*, or Balance. | 10. ♑ | *Capricornus*, or Goat. |
| 8. ♏ | *Scorpio*, or Scorpion. | 11. ♒ | *Aquarius*, or Waterman. |
| 9. ♐ | *Sagittarius*, or Archer. | 12. ♓ | *Pisces*, or Fishes. |

The first six are called Northern Signs, and the other six Southern Signs.

Almanac calculations by WM. SCHMOLZ, San Francisco—given in Mean Time.

## ECLIPSES IN 1869.

In the year 1869 there will be four Eclipses—two of the Sun, and two of the Moon:

I. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, January 27th, in the evening. Visible. Size, 5½ digits on the northern limb. It begins at 7h. 32m., and becomes largest at 8h. 42m., and ends at 9h. 52m.

II. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, February 11th, invisible in North America.

III. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, July 23d, invisible in North America.

IV. A Total Eclipse of the Sun, August 7th, in the afternoon, visible as a partial eclipse in the Eastern States. It begins at 5h. 12m., and ends at sunset.

## FIXED AND MOVABLE FESTIVALS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Septuagesima Sunday | Jan. 24 | Easter Sunday | March 28 |
| Sexagesima Sunday | Jan. 31 | Low Sunday | April 4 |
| Quinquagesima Sunday | Feb. 7 | Rogation Sunday | May 2 |
| Ash Wednesday | Feb. 10 | Ascension Day | May 6 |
| Quadragesima Sunday | Feb. 14 | Pentecost Sunday | May 16 |
| Mid-Lent Sunday | March 7 | Trinity Sunday | May 28 |
| Palm Sunday | March 21 | Middle of Year | July 2 |
| Good Friday | March 26 | Advent Sunday | Nov. 28 |

## EQUINOXES AND SOLSTICES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vernal Equinox | March 20 | Autumnal Equinox | Sept. 23 |
| Summer Solstice | June 21 | Winter Solstice | Dec. 21 |

## CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dominical Letter | C | Roman Indiction | 12 |
| Epact | 17 | Jewish Lunar Cycle | 5 |
| Solar Cycle | 2 | Dionysian Period | 198 |
| Golden Number | 8 | Julian Period | 6582 |

## MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

Venus will be Morning Star until May 9th, then Evening Star the rest of the year.

Mars will be Evening Star all the year.

Jupiter will be Evening Star until April 17th, then Morning Star until August 12th, then Evening Star the rest of the year.

Saturn will be Evening Star from March 7th to December 11th.

## HEBREW CALENDAR—5629-30.

Commencement of the Year.... {5629....September 17-18....1868. {5630....September 6-7..... 1869.

| New Moons. | Fasts and Feasts. | Dates. |
|---|---|---|
| 5629 | | 1869 |
| Shebat 1.. | ..... | January 13 |
| Adar 1.. | ..... | February 12 |
| " 13.. | Fast of Esther..... | " 24 |
| " 14.. | Purim ..... | " 25 |
| " 15.. | Shushan Purim..... | " 26 |
| Neson 1.. | ..... | March 13 |
| " 15.. | Passover begins* (Pesach.)..... | " 27 |
| " 16.. | Second Feast *..... | " 28 |
| " 21.. | Seventh Feast *..... | April 2 |
| " 22.. | Eighth Feast *..... | " 3 |
| Iyar 1.. | ..... | " 12 |
| " 18.. | Lag-b'omer..... | " 29 |
| Sivan 1.. | ..... | May 11 |
| " 6.. | Feast of Weeks (Shebuoth) *..... | " 16 |
| " 7.. | Second Feast *..... | " 17 |
| Tammooz 1.. | ..... | June 10 |
| " 17.. | Fast of Tammooz..... | " 27 |
| Ab 1.. | ..... | July 9 |
| " 9.. | Fast of Tishabab..... | " 18 |
| Ellol 1 | ..... | August 8 |
| 5630 | | |
| Tishree 1.. | New Year's Feast *..... | September 6 |
| " 2.. | Second Feast *..... | " 7 |
| " 3.. | Fast of Gyedaliah ..... | " 8 |
| " 10.. | Fast: Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur)* | " 15 |
| " 15.. | Feast of Tabernacles *..... | " 20 |
| " 16.. | Second Feast* ..... | " 21 |
| " 21.. | Feast of Branches (Hoshaanah Rabbah). | " 26 |
| " 22.. | End of Feast of Tabernacles (Shemene Atzareth) *..... | " 27 |
| " 23.. | Feast of the Law (Simchath Torah) *.. | " 28 |
| Heshvan 1.. | ..... | October 6 |
| Kislive 1.. | ..... | November 5 |
| " 25.. | Feast of the Dedication (Hanucah) *... | " 29 |
| Tebet 1.. | ..... | December 5 |
| " 10.. | Fast: Siege of Jerusalem..... | " 14 |

The Anniversaries marked with an asterisk (*) are strictly observed.

## EASTER TABLE.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1869.....March 28 | 1874.....April 5 |
| 1870.....April 17 | 1875 .....March 28 |
| 1871.....April 9 | 1876 (Leap Year).....April 16 |
| 1872 (Leap Year).....March 31 | 1877.....April 1 |
| 1873..... .....April 13 | 1878.....April 21 |

# 1st Month. JANUARY, 1869. 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

| | D. | H. | M. | | D. | H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Last Quarter | 5 | 1 | 28 Morn. | First Quarter | 20 | 7 | 29 Morn. |
| New Moon | 12 | 1 | 59 Eve. | Full Moon | 27 | 8 | 34 Eve. |

| Day of Month. | Day of Week. | Moon's Place. | H. Water Large. | H. Water Small. | Sun Rises. | Sun Sets. | Moon Rises. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | P. M. | A. M. | | | |
| 1 | Fri | ♌ | 1 19 L.* | 3 05 S. | 7 25 | 4 43 | 8 46 |
| 2 | Sat | | 2 28 | 3 52 | 7 25 | 4 44 | 9 56 |
| 3 | ☉ | ♍ | 3 45 | 4 37 | 7 25 | 4 45 | 10 59 |
| 4 | Mon | | 5 09 | 5 15 | 7 25 | 4 46 | morn. |
| 5 | Tues | | 6 24 S. | 6 26 L. | 7 25 | 4 47 | 0 08 |
| 6 | Wed | ♎ | 7 44 | 7 07 | 7 25 | 4 48 | 1 12 |
| 7 | Thur | | 8 58 | 7 53 | 7 25 | 4 49 | 8 17 |
| 8 | Fri | ♏ | 10 06 | 8 36 | 7 24 | 4 50 | 3 20 |
| 9 | Sat | | 11 07 | 9 07 | 7 24 | 4 51 | 4 19 |
| 10 | ☉ | ♐ | A. M. | 9 43 | 7 24 | 4 52 | 5 18 |
| 11 | Mon | | 0 03 | 10 03 | 7 24 | 4 53 | 6 15 |
| 12 | Tues | ♑ | 0 47 | 10 47 | 7 23 | 4 54 | sets. |
| 13 | Wed | | 1 25 | 11 37 | 7 23 | 4 55 | 6 03 |
| 14 | Thur | | 2 02 | 0 25 P.M. | 7 23 | 4 56 | 6 58 |
| 15 | Fri | ♒ | 2 34 | 1 19 | 7 22 | 4 57 | 7 57 |
| 16 | Sat | | 2 58 | 2 08 | 7 22 | 4 59 | 8 53 |
| 17 | ☉ | ♓ | 3 27 | 3 05 | 7 21 | 5 00 | 9 48 |
| 18 | Mon | | 4 04 | 4 08 | 7 21 | 5 01 | 10 45 |
| 19 | Tues | | 4 43 L. | 5 02 S. | 7 21 | 5 02 | 11 39 |
| 20 | Wed | ♈ | 5 28 | 6 20 | 7 20 | 5 03 | morn. |
| 21 | Thur | | 6 08 | 7 34 | 7 19 | 5 04 | 0 39 |
| 22 | Fri | ♉ | 6 43 | 8 43 | 7 19 | 5 05 | 1 37 |
| 23 | Sat | | 7 24 | 9 50 | 7 18 | 5 07 | 2 40 |
| 24 | ☉ | | 8 08 | 11 02 | 7 17 | 5 08 | 3 43 |
| 25 | Mon | ♊ | 8 45 | 11 48 | 7 17 | 5 09 | 4 46 |
| 26 | Tues | | 9 32 | A. M. | 7 16 | 5 10 | rises. |
| 27 | Wed | ♋ | 10 23 | 0 36 | 7 15 | 5 11 | 5 06 |
| 28 | Thur | | 11 21 | 1 08 | 7 14 | 5 13 | 6 17 |
| 29 | Fri | ♌ | P. M. | 1 56 | 7 13 | 5 14 | 7 29 |
| 30 | Sat | | 1 22 | 2 35 | 7 12 | 5 15 | 8 42 |
| 31 | ☉ | ♍ | 2 24 | 3 12 | 7 12 | 5 16 | 9 51 |

* The letters "L" and "S," at intervals in the table of High Water, refer to the changes from Large to Small High Water.

CURE FOR DYSENTERY.—Take six cents worth of isinglass and simmer it down in a half-pint of water, on a slow fire, until it is all dissolved, and, when done, add a little milk and sugar, to make it palatable. Give the patient half a cupfull immediately, and a spoonfull every hour afterwards. Many have found this a sovereign remedy and a radical cure.

A PLAIN-SPOKEN gentleman being asked his opinion as to a compromise between two parties, on a certain question, replied that a little conciliation and condescension might do wonders; but if one party was determined to be *dogmatical*, and the other *categorical*, the matter must end in *worrying* and *scratching*.

# 2d Month. FEBRUARY, 1869. 28 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

| | D. | H. | M. | | D. | H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Last Quarter | 3 | 12 | 1 Morn. | First Quarter | 19 | 0 | 11 Eve. |
| New Moon | 11 | 8 | 59 Morn. | Full Moon | 26 | 7 | 9 Morn. |

| Day of Month. | Day of Week. | Moon's Place. | H. Water Large. | H. Water Small. | Sun Rises. | Sun Sets. | Moon Rises. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | P. M. | A. M. | | | |
| 1 | Mon | ♍ | 3 49 S. | 3 50 L. | 7 11 | 5 18 | 11 01 |
| 2 | Tues | ♎ | 5 10 | 4 30 | 7 10 | 5 19 | morn. |
| 3 | Wed | | 6 31 | 5 20 | 7 09 | 5 20 | 0 08 |
| 4 | Thur | ♏ | 7 49 | 6 05 | 7 07 | 5 21 | 1 12 |
| 5 | Fri | | 9 03 | 6 47 | 7 06 | 5 22 | 2 15 |
| 6 | Sat | ♐ | 10 15 | 7 35 | 7 05 | 5 23 | 3 16 |
| 7 | S | | 11 03 | 8 18 | 7 04 | 5 25 | 4 09 |
| 8 | Mon | | 11 49 | 9 04 | 7 03 | 5 26 | 4 58 |
| 9 | Tues | ♑ | A. M. | 9 48 | 7 02 | 5 27 | 5 46 |
| 10 | Wed | | 0 24 | 10 47 | 7 01 | 5 28 | 6 25 |
| 11 | Thur | ♒ | 0 49 | 1 36 P.M. | 7 00 | 5 30 | sets. |
| 12 | Fri | | 1 20 | 0 29 | 6 58 | 5 31 | 6 43 |
| 13 | Sat | ♓ | 1 42 | 1 18 | 6 57 | 5 32 | 7 42 |
| 14 | S | | 2 04 | 2 10 | 6 56 | 5 34 | 8 39 |
| 15 | Mon | | 2 25 L. | 2 41 S. | 6 55 | 5 35 | 9 34 |
| 16 | Tues | ♈ | 3 16 | 3 33 | 6 53 | 5 36 | 10 30 |
| 17 | Wed | | 3 45 | 4 38 | 6 52 | 5 37 | 11 30 |
| 18 | Thur | | 4 28 | 5 52 | 6 51 | 5 39 | morn. |
| 19 | Fri | ♉ | 5 06 | 7 08 | 6 49 | 5 40 | 0 26 |
| 20 | Sat | | 5 50 | 8 16 | 6 48 | 5 41 | 1 30 |
| 21 | S | ♊ | 6 36 | 9 33 | 6 46 | 5 43 | 2 30 |
| 22 | Mon | | 7 30 | 10 30 | 6 45 | 5 44 | 3 28 |
| 23 | Tues | ♋ | 8 24 | 11 24 | 6 44 | 5 45 | 4 23 |
| 24 | Wed | | 9 20 | A. M. | 6 43 | 5 46 | 5 17 |
| 25 | Thur | ♌ | 10 14 | 0 07 | 6 41 | 5 48 | 6 07 |
| 26 | Fri | | 11 18 | 0 45 | 6 39 | 5 49 | rises. |
| 27 | Sat | ♍ | 0 14 P.M. | 1 36 | 6 38 | 5 50 | 7 31 |
| 28 | S | | 1 12 | 2 04 | 6 37 | 5 51 | 8 43 |

PRESERVING FLOWERS FRESH.—Take a deep plate, into which pour a quantity of clear water. Set a vase of flowers upon the plate, and over the vessel set a bell-glass with its rim in the water. The air that surrounds the flowers beneath the bell-glass is constantly moist with water, which rises into it in the form of vapor. As fast as the water becomes condensed it runs down the side of the bell-glass into the dish, and, if means be taken to enclose the water on the outside of the bell-glass, so as to prevent its evaporating into the air of the sitting-room, the atmosphere around the flowers is continually damp. The experiment may be tried on a small scale by inverting a tumbler over a rose-bud in a saucer of water.

THE wasp fills her cell or nest with food for her offspring, which food is composed of other insects; and herein is seen one of the most wonderful provisions of Providence for adapting means to ends in such matters. If the wasp put these insects into her larder alive, they would destroy the egg; if she killed them, they would decompose and be unfit food for the grub. She therefore stings her victims through the centre of the nervous system; and the poison she injects, having the quality of paralyzing without killing, they remain motionless, yet not dead, until the maggot emerges from the egg and requires them as its rations.

MOON'S PHASES,

| | D. | H. | M. | | D. | H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Last Quarter | 5 | 0 | 48 Morn. | First Quarter | 21 | 0 | 59 Morn. |
| New Moon | 13 | 3 | 51 Morn. | Full Moon | 27 | 4 | 38 Eve. |

| Day of Month. | Day of Week. | Moon's Place | H. Water Large. | H. Water Small. | Sun Rises. | Sun Sets. | Moon Rises. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | P. M. | A. M. | | | |
| 1 | Mon | ♎ | 2 18 S. | 2 36 L. | 6 36 | 5 49 | 9 54 |
| 2 | Tues | | 3 30 | 3 02 | 6 34 | 5 50 | 11 02 |
| 3 | Wed | ♏ | 4 54 | 3 40 | 6 33 | 5 51 | morn. |
| 4 | Thur | | 6 18 | 4 28 | 6 32 | 5 52 | 0 06 |
| 5 | Fri | | 7 33 | 5 16 | 6 31 | 5 53 | 1 08 |
| 6 | Sat | ♐ | 8 50 | 6 09 | 6 29 | 5 54 | 2 05 |
| 7 | S | | 9 53 | 6 54 | 6 27 | 5 55 | 2 56 |
| 8 | Mon | ♑ | 10 41 | 7 50 | 6 26 | 5 56 | 3 44 |
| 9 | Tues | | 11 20 | 8 42 | 6 25 | 5 57 | 4 25 |
| 10 | Wed | ♒ | 11 54 | 9 32 | 6 23 | 5 58 | 5 04 |
| 11 | Thur | | 0 01 A.M. | 10 18 | 6 21 | 5 59 | 5 37 |
| 12 | Fri | | 0 18 | 11 28 | 6 19 | 6 00 | 6 06 |
| 13 | Sat | ♓ | 0 36 | 0 14 P.M. | 6 18 | 6 01 | sets. |
| 14 | S | | 1 02 | 1 06 | 6 17 | 6 02 | 7 29 |
| 15 | Mon | | 1 21 L. | 1 41 S. | 6 15 | 6 03 | 8 25 |
| 16 | Tues | ♈ | 1 50 | 2 49 | 6 13 | 6 04 | 9 23 |
| 17 | Wed | | 2 08 | 3 36 | 6 11 | 6 05 | 10 22 |
| 18 | Thur | ♉ | 2 35 | 4 33 | 6 10 | 6 06 | 11 21 |
| 19 | Fri | | 3 12 | 5 40 | 6 08 | 6 07 | morn. |
| 20 | Sat | ♊ | 4 02 | 6 58 | 6 07 | 6 08 | 0 21 |
| 21 | S | | 4 55 | 7 57 | 6 05 | 6 09 | 1 19 |
| 22 | Mon | | 5 57 | 8 57 | 6 04 | 6 10 | 2 15 |
| 23 | Tues | ♋ | 7 06 | 9 54 | 6 02 | 6 11 | 3 06 |
| 24 | Wed | | 8 15 | 10 47 | 6 01 | 6 12 | 3 56 |
| 25 | Thur | ♌ | 9 16 | 11 30 | 6 00 | 6 13 | 4 41 |
| 26 | Fri | | 10 12 | 0 01 A.M. | 5 58 | 6 13 | 5 21 |
| 27 | Sat | ♍ | 11 07 P.M. | 0 09 | 5 56 | 6 14 | rises. |
| 28 | S | | 0 27 S. | 0 30 L. | 5 55 | 6 15 | 7 39 |
| 29 | Mon | ♎ | 1 26 | 1 09 | 5 53 | 6 16 | 8 40 |
| 30 | Tues | | 2 27 | 1 36 | 5 51 | 6 17 | 9 50 |
| 31 | Wed | ♏ | 3 36 | 2 02 | 5 50 | 6 18 | 10 55 |

THE tension of steam increases in a much greater ratio than its temperature. For instance, at 212 deg. Fahr. it exactly counterbalances the mean atmospheric pressure of 29 inches, equal to the barometric mercurial column; at 240 deg. it is doubled; at 275 deg. trebled; and at 300 deg. four times that of the atmospheric pressure; above that temperature the increase is still more rapid, as the next 20 deg. increases the pressure to six atmospheres; at 338 deg. its pressure is eight atmospheres; at 356 deg. it is ten; at 400 deg. it is twenty; at 459 deg. it is thirty; at 485 deg. it is forty, and at 500 deg. it is fifty atmospheres—a pressure of not less than 750 pounds to the square inch, and not practically used in any engine.

INDIAN CURE FOR EAR-ACHE.—Take a piece of lean mutton, about the size of a walnut, put it into the fire and burn it some time, until it become almost reduced to a cinder; then put it into a piece of clean rag, and squeeze it until some moisture is expressed, which must be dropped in the ear as hot as the patient can bear to have it.

# 4th Month. APRIL, 1869. 30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

| | D. | H. | M. | | D. | H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Last Quarter | 3 | 3 | 57 Eve. | First Quarter | 19 | 10 | 11 Morn. |
| New Moon | 11 | 8 | 53 Eve. | Full Moon | 26 | 1 | 26 Morn. |

| Day of Month. | Day of Week. | Moon's Place. | H. Water Large. | H. Water Small. | Sun Rises. | Sun Sets. | Moon Rises. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | P. M. | A. M. | | | |
| 1 | Thur | ♏ | 4 50 S. | 2 36 L. | 5 50 | 6 18 | 11 55 |
| 2 | Fri | ♐ | 6 13 | 2 24 | 5 48 | 6 19 | morn. |
| 3 | Sat | | 7 22 | 4 19 | 5 47 | 6 20 | 0 52 |
| 4 | S | ♑ | 8 20 | 5 20 | 5 46 | 6 21 | 1 44 |
| 5 | Mon | | 9 15 | 6 24 | 5 44 | 6 22 | 2 25 |
| 6 | Tues | | 10 01 | 7 28 | 5 43 | 6 23 | 3 04 |
| 7 | Wed | ♒ | 10 34 | 8 25 | 5 42 | 6 24 | 3 39 |
| 8 | Thur | | 1 04 | 9 20 | 5 40 | 6 25 | 4 08 |
| 9 | Fri | ♓ | 11 24 | 10 12 | 5 39 | 6 26 | 4 39 |
| 10 | Sat | | 11 42 | 11 02 | 5 38 | 6 27 | 5 05 |
| 11 | S | | 0 01 A.M. | 0 04 P.M. | 5 36 | 6 28 | 5 33 |
| 12 | Mon | ♈ | 0 10 L. | 1 01 S. | 5 35 | 6 29 | sets. |
| 13 | Tues | | 0 28 | 1 54 | 5 33 | 6 30 | 8 15 |
| 14 | Wed | ♉ | 0 48 | 2 48 | 5 32 | 6 31 | 9 16 |
| 15 | Thur | | 1 08 | 3 32 | 5 30 | 6 32 | 10 14 |
| 16 | Fri | | 1 36 | 4 30 S. | 5 28 | 6 33 | 11 12 |
| 17 | Sat | ♊ | 2 17 | 5 19 | 5 27 | 6 34 | morn. |
| 18 | S | | 3 24 | 6 20 | 5 26 | 6 35 | 0 11 |
| 19 | Mon | ♋ | 4 36 | 7 24 | 5 24 | 6 36 | 1 02 |
| 20 | Tues | | 5 48 | 8 22 | 5 23 | 6 37 | 1 52 |
| 21 | Wed | ♌ | 7 03 | 9 15 | 5 22 | 6 38 | 2 35 |
| 22 | Thur | | 8 16 | 10 07 | 5 21 | 6 38 | 3 15 |
| 23 | Fri | ♍ | 9 17 | 10 43 | 5 20 | 6 39 | 3 52 |
| 24 | Sat | | 10 20 S. | 11 00 L. | 5 18 | 6 40 | 4 28 |
| 25 | S | ♎ | 11 19 | 11 31 | 5 16 | 6 41 | rises. |
| 26 | Mon | | 0 40 P.M. | 0 04 A.M. | 5 15 | 6 42 | 7 24 |
| 27 | Tues | ♏ | 1 39 | 0 14 | 5 14 | 6 43 | 8 33 |
| 28 | Wed | | 2 36 | 0 40 | 5 13 | 6 44 | 5 39 |
| 29 | Thur | | 3 37 | 1 08 | 5 12 | 6 44 | 10 41 |
| 30 | Fri | ♐ | 4 36 | 1 43 | 5 10 | 6 45 | 11 36 |

THE ORIGIN OF FRICTION MATCHES.—In 1832, a man named Phillips, living in Oakland (Conn.), invented and patented a match that would ignite by friciton. He made them upon a small scale, as his means were limited, put them in tin boxes of one hundred each, and sold them to the inhabitants about, carrying them in a pocket handkerchief. Many persons still recollect the fear and consternation in the minds of the people at the time, lest their houses and barns would be burned by the hand of the incendiary, and many thought that he should be restrained from scattering his firebrands in the community. Phillips afterwards removed to Springfield (Mass.), where he formed a copartnership with a man by the name of Chapin, under the title of "Chapin & Phillips," when they largely increased the production of matches. The first matches were made and dipped singly by hand. Afterwards, Phillips invented the card matches.

"Now, children," asked a school inspector, "Who loves all men?" A little girl not four years old, evidently not well up in the catechism, answered quickly: "All women."

# 5th Month. MAY, 1869. 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

| | D. | H. | M. | | D. | H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Last Quarter | 3 | 8 | 44 Morn. | First Quarter | 18 | 4 | 34 Eve. |
| New Moon | 11 | 11 | 12 Morn. | Full Moon | 25 | 10 | 27 Morn. |

| Day of Month. | Day of Week. | Moon's Place. | H. Water Large. | H. Water Small. | Sun Rises. | Sun Sets. | Moon Rises. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | A. M. | | | |
| 1 | Sat | ♐ | 5 41 S. | 2 36 L. | 5 08 | 6 46 | morn. |
| 2 | ☽ | ♑ | 6 42 | 3 43 | 5 07 | 6 47 | 0 22 |
| 3 | Mon | ♒ | 7 35 | 4 54 | 5 06 | 6 48 | 1 02 |
| 4 | Tues | ♒ | 8 21 | 6 01 | 5 05 | 6 49 | 1 40 |
| 5 | Wed | | 9 02 | 7 05 | 5 04 | 6 50 | 2 12 |
| 6 | Thur | ♓ | 9 37 | 8 10 | 5 03 | 6 51 | 2 42 |
| 7 | Fri | | 10 03 | 9 11 | 5 02 | 6 52 | 3 10 |
| 8 | Sat | | 10 50 L. | 10 05 S. | 5 01 | 6 53 | 3 35 |
| 9 | ☽ | ♈ | 11 08 | 10 34 | 5 00 | 6 54 | 4 05 |
| 10 | Mon | | 11 24 | 11 24 | 4 59 | 6 55 | 4 36 |
| 11 | Tues | | 11 45 | 0 12 P.M. | 4 58 | 6 56 | sets. |
| 12 | Wed | ♉ | 0 02 A.M. | 1 11 | 4 57 | 6 57 | 8 10 |
| 13 | Thur | | 0 05 | 2 32 | 4 56 | 6 58 | 9 09 |
| 14 | Fri | ♊ | 0 36 | 3 30 | 4 55 | 6 59 | 10 08 |
| 15 | Sat | | 1 07 | 4 07 | 4 55 | 7 00 | 11 02 |
| 16 | ☽ | ♋ | 1 59 | 4 54 | 4 54 | 7 01 | 11 52 |
| 17 | Mon | | 3 08 | 5 56 S. | 4 53 | 7 02 | morn. |
| 18 | Tues | ♌ | 4 25 | 6 57 | 4 52 | 7 03 | 0 35 |
| 19 | Wed | | 5 37 | 7 53 | 4 51 | 7 03 | 1 18 |
| 20 | Thur | ♍ | 6 53 | 8 43 | 4 51 | 7 04 | 1 55 |
| 21 | Fri | | 8 07 | 9 31 | 4 50 | 7 05 | 2 29 |
| 22 | Sat | | 9 13 S. | 9 55 L. | 4 49 | 7 05 | 3 05 |
| 23 | ☽ | ♎ | 10 21 | 10 31 | 4 49 | 7 06 | 3 38 |
| 24 | Mon | | 11 18 | 10 52 | 4 48 | 7 06 | 4 12 |
| 25 | Tues | ♏ | 0 17 P.M. | 11 18 | 4 47 | 7 07 | rises. |
| 26 | Wed | | 1 33 | 0 02 A.M. | 4 46 | 7 08 | 8 25 |
| 27 | Thur | ♐ | 2 31 | 0 07 | 4 46 | 7 08 | 9 24 |
| 28 | Fri | | 3 19 | 0 36 | 4 45 | 7 09 | 10 14 |
| 29 | Sat | ♑ | 4 05 | 1 19 | 4 45 | 7 09 | 10 58 |
| 30 | ☽ | | 5 01 | 2 09 | 4 44 | 7 10 | 11 36 |
| 31 | Mon | ♒ | 5 56 | 3 11 | 4 44 | 7 10 | morn. |

Nervous persons, who are tronbled with wakefulness and exeitability, usually have a strong tendeney of blood to the brain, with cold extremities. The pressuro of the blood on the brain keeps it in a stimnlated or wakeful state, and the pulsations in the head are often painful. Let suoh rise, and ehafe the body and extremities with a brush or towel, or rub smartly with the hands to promote circulation and withdraw tho excessive amount of blood from the brain, and they will fall asleep in a few moments. A eold bath, or a sponge bath and rubbing, or a good run, or a rapid walk in the open air, or going up and down stairs a few times just before retiring, will aid in equalizing cireulation and promoting sleep.

Travellers aro often greatly annoyed, and touched in an extremely tender point, by the shortness of timo allowed for refreshments at the railway stations. They understand this thing better in Franee, where you are permitted to take any food yon please into the ears if you will only leave the plates, eups, ete., at the next station.

## 6th Month. JUNE, 1869. 30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

| | D. | H. | M. | | D. | H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Last Quarter | 2 | 2 | 26 Morn. | First Quarter | 16 | 9 | 20 Eve. |
| New Moon | 9 | 10 | 58 Eve. | Full Moon | 23 | 8 | 42 Eve. |

| Day of Month. | Day of Week. | Moon's Place. | H. Water Large. | H. Water Small. | Sun Rises. | Sun Sets. | Moon Rises. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | P. M. | A. M. | | | |
| 1 | Tues | ♒ | 6 42 S. | 4 22 L. | 4 44 | 7 11 | 0 14 |
| 2 | Wed | | 7 23 | 5 30 | 4 44 | 7 11 | 0 45 |
| 3 | Thur | ♓ | 8 03 | 6 35 | 4 43 | 7 12 | 1 16 |
| 4 | Fri | | 8 48 L. | 7 39 S. | 4 43 | 7 13 | 1 36 |
| 5 | Sat | ♈ | 9 18 | 8 32 | 4 43 | 7 13 | 2 07 |
| 6 | S | | 9 43 | 9 36 | 4 43 | 7 14 | 2 36 |
| 7 | Mon | | 10 06 | 10 34 | 4 43 | 7 15 | 3 08 |
| 8 | Tues | ♉ | 10 25 | 11 30 | 4 42 | 7 16 | 3 42 |
| 9 | Wed | | 10 49 | 0 25 P.M. | 4 42 | 7 16 | 4 22 |
| 10 | Thur | ♊ | 11 22 | 1 18 | 4 42 | 7 17 | sets. |
| 11 | Fri | | 0 02 A.M. | 2 06 | 4 42 | 7 17 | 8 56 |
| 12 | Sat | ♋ | 0 04 | 3 02 | 4 42 | 7 17 | 9 50 |
| 13 | S | | 0 48 | 3 37 | 4 42 | 7 18 | 10 34 |
| 14 | Mon | ♌ | 1 48 | 4 22 | 4 42 | 7 18 | 11 20 |
| 15 | Tues | | 3 04 | 5 18 | 4 42 | 7 18 | 11 58 |
| 16 | Wed | | 4 24 | 6 12 | 4 42 | 7 19 | morn. |
| 17 | Thur | ♍ | 5 38 | 7 05 | 4 42 | 7 19 | 0 32 |
| 18 | Fri | | 6 54 S. | 7 36 L. | 4 42 | 7 19 | 1 06 |
| 19 | Sat | ♎ | 8 15 | 8 25 | 4 43 | 7 20 | 1 38 |
| 20 | S | | 9 30 | 9 03 | 4 43 | 7 20 | 2 15 |
| 21 | Mon | ♏ | 10 36 | 9 36 | 4 43 | 7 20 | 2 48 |
| 22 | Tues | | 11 38 | 10 11 | 4 43 | 7 20 | 3 32 |
| 23 | Wed | ♐ | 0 30 P.M. | 10 36 | 4 43 | 7 20 | rises. |
| 24 | Thur | | 1 32 | 11 32 | 4 44 | 7 20 | 8 06 |
| 25 | Fri | ♑ | 2 15 | 0 02 A.M. | 4 44 | 7 20 | 8 56 |
| 26 | Sat | | 2 52 | 0 15 | 4 44 | 7 21 | 9 36 |
| 27 | S | | 3 27 | 1 03 | 4 44 | 7 21 | 10 14 |
| 28 | Mon | ♒ | 4 02 | 1 54 | 4 45 | 7 21 | 10 45 |
| 29 | Tues | | 5 57 | 2 48 | 4 45 | 7 21 | 11 14 |
| 30 | Wed | ♓ | 5 30 | 3 05 | 4 46 | 7 21 | 11 40 |

THE name of the inventor of playing cards is unknown. The current story that they were invented to amuse an imbecile French king, who reigned in the fourteenth century, is clearly a myth, for the Chinese writers of a thousand years ago refer to "paper tickets," of which there were thirty to the pack, then in use among the Celestials. Indeed, the *Ching-toye-tung*, or Chinese dictionary, asserts that they were invented in the reign of the Emperor Seun-ho, in the year of the world 1120, and served to dissipate the *ennui* of his large assortment of helpmeets. It is said that there is now in existence in some Continental museum a pack of Oriental cards, believed to be at least ten centuries old, which consists of eight suits, the kings being mounted on elephants. The "books of Satan," as the old Puritans called playing cards, were introduced into Europe from the Paynim East in the fourteenth century, and from that time to this have never lacked students in the Christian world.

SEA-SICKNESS.—Camphorated spirit, sal volatile, and ether, a few drops of each, mixed in a small quantity of water, or upon a small lump of sugar, have frequently afforded more relief than all the various remedies extolled for this unpleasant sensation.

# 7th Month. JULY, 1869. 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

| | D. | H. | M. | | D. | H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Last Quarter | 1 | 7 | 48 Eve. | Full Moon | 23 | 8 | 56 Morn. |
| New Moon | 9 | 8 | 43 Morn. | Last Quarter | 31 | 0 | 11 Eve. |
| First Quarter | 16 | 1 | 52 Morn. | | | | |

| Day of Month. | Day of Week. | Moon's Place | H. Water Large. | H. Water Small. | Sun Rises. | Sun Sets. | Moon Rises. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | P. M. | A. M. | | | |
| 1 | Thur | ♓ | 6 15 L. | 5 02 S. | 4 46 | 7 21 | morn. |
| 2 | Fri | ♈ | 6 52 | 6 03 | 4 47 | 7 21 | 0 10 |
| 3 | Sat | ♈ | 7 27 | 7 08 | 4 47 | 7 20 | 0 35 |
| 4 | ☉ | ♉ | 8 01 | 8 15 | 4 48 | 7 20 | 1 04 |
| 5 | Mon | ♉ | 8 32 | 9 25 | 4 48 | 7 20 | 1 37 |
| 6 | Tues | ♊ | 9 05 | 10 33 | 4 49 | 7 20 | 2 20 |
| 7 | Wed | ♊ | 9 36 | 11 32 | 4 49 | 7 19 | 2 58 |
| 8 | Thur | ♋ | 10 15 | 0 33 P.M. | 4 50 | 7 19 | 3 48 |
| 9 | Fri | ♋ | 11 05 | 1 15 | 4 50 | 7 19 | sets. |
| 10 | Sat | ♌ | 11 54 | 2 05 | 4 51 | 7 18 | 8 31 |
| 11 | ☉ | ♌ | 0 02 A.M. | 2 42 | 4 52 | 7 18 | 9 15 |
| 12 | Mon | ♌ | 0 48 | 3 03 | 4 52 | 7 18 | 9 58 |
| 13 | Tues | ♍ | 0 52 | 4 43 | 4 53 | 7 17 | 10 35 |
| 14 | Wed | ♍ | 3 02 | 4 46 | 4 54 | 7 17 | 11 08 |
| 15 | Thur | ♎ | 4 21 S. | 5 06 L. | 4 54 | 7 16 | 11 42 |
| 16 | Fri | ♎ | 5 48 | 5 58 | 4 55 | 7 16 | morn. |
| 17 | Sat | ♏ | 7 06 | 6 42 | 4 56 | 7 15 | 0 15 |
| 18 | ☉ | ♏ | 8 25 | 7 25 | 4 57 | 7 15 | 0 52 |
| 19 | Mon | ♏ | 9 41 | 8 15 | 4 57 | 7 14 | 1 31 |
| 20 | Tues | ♐ | 10 48 | 8 52 | 4 58 | 7 14 | 2 12 |
| 21 | Wed | ♐ | 11 48 | 9 48 | 4 59 | 7 13 | 3 02 |
| 22 | Thur | ♐ | 0 33 P.M. | 10 35 | 5 00 | 7 13 | 3 52 |
| 23 | Fri | ♑ | 1 13 | 11 25 | 5 00 | 7 12 | rises. |
| 24 | Sat | ♑ | 1 42 | 0 02 A.M. | 5 01 | 7 11 | 8 12 |
| 25 | ☉ | ♒ | 2 11 | 0 08 | 5 02 | 7 10 | 8 45 |
| 26 | Mon | ♒ | 2 36 | 0 57 | 5 03 | 7 09 | 9 15 |
| 27 | Tues | ♓ | 3 02 | 1 46 | 5 04 | 7 08 | 9 43 |
| 28 | Wed | ♓ | 3 33 | 2 38 | 5 04 | 7 08 | 10 09 |
| 29 | Thur | ♈ | 4 32 L. | 3 37 S. | 5 05 | 7 07 | 10 35 |
| 30 | Fri | ♈ | 5 11 | 4 18 | 5 06 | 7 06 | 11 06 |
| 31 | Sat | ♉ | 5 48 | 5 27 | 5 07 | 7 05 | 11 36 |

ASTHMA is a disease of the lungs, and medicine, during the attack, should be directed chiefly to allay irritation, and to produce expectoration, or the removal of mucus from the tubes which lead to the lungs. To allay irritation, take thirty or forty drops of ether, and a wineglass half-full of peppermint water; or, if this is not to be had, a glass of hot brandy and water is often found to be beneficial. Then, to remove the collected mucus, thirty drops of spirits of hartshorn in water may be taken half an hour after the other. Acid linctus, to be procured at any chemist's is also a well known remedy; a quarter of a teaspoonful to be taken occasionally, when the cough is troublesome.

TOOTH-ACHE.—Put a piece of lime, about the size of a walnut, into a quart bottle of water; with this rinse the mouth two or three times a day, and clean the teeth, using this water, every morning. If it taste strong, dilute it; for it should be just strong enough to taste the lime, and no stronger.

# 8th Month. AUGUST, 1869. 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

| | D. | H. | M. | | D. | H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Moon | 7 | 5 | 14 Eve. | Full Moon | 21 | 11 | 28 Eve. |
| First Quarter | 14 | 7 | 41 Morn. | Last Quarter | 30 | 3 | 4 Morn. |

| Day of Month. | Day of Week. | Moon's Place. | H. Water Large. | H. Water Small. | Sun Rises. | Sun Sets. | Moon Rises. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | P. M. | A. M. | | | |
| 1 | S | ♈ | 6 24 L. | 6 38 S. | 5 07 | 7 04 | morn. |
| 2 | Mon | ♉ | 7 03 | 7 49 | 5 08 | 7 03 | 0 10 |
| 3 | Tues | | 7 48 | 9 03 | 5 09 | 7 02 | 0 48 |
| 4 | Wed | ♊ | 8 26 | 10 12 | 5 10 | 7 01 | 1 35 |
| 5 | Thur | | 9 16 | 11 22 | 5 11 | 7 00 | 2 29 |
| 6 | Fri | ♋ | 10 02 | 0 15 P.M. | 5 12 | 6 59 | 3 30 |
| 7 | Sat | | 10 55 | 0 58 | 5 13 | 6 58 | 4 35 |
| 8 | S | ♌ | 11 45 | 1 43 | 5 14 | 6 57 | sets. |
| 9 | Mon | | 0 02 A.M. | 2 23 | 5 15 | 6 56 | 8 29 |
| 10 | Tues | ♍ | 0 44 | 2 34 | 5 16 | 6 55 | 9 07 |
| 11 | Wed | | 1 43 | 3 05 | 5 17 | 6 54 | 9 41 |
| 12 | Thur | ♎ | 2 48 S. | 3 33 L. | 5 17 | 6 53 | 10 18 |
| 13 | Fri | | 4 16 | 4 26 | 5 18 | 6 52 | 10 51 |
| 14 | Sat | | 5 38 | 5 12 | 5 19 | 6 51 | 11 29 |
| 15 | S | ♏ | 7 01 | 6 01 | 5 19 | 6 50 | morn. |
| 16 | Mon | | 8 19 | 6 55 | 5 20 | 6 49 | 0 12 |
| 17 | Tues | ♐ | 9 36 | 7 42 | 5 21 | 6 48 | 0 57 |
| 18 | Wed | | 10 45 | 8 45 | 5 22 | 6 47 | 1 48 |
| 19 | Thur | ♑ | 11 36 | 9 38 | 5 23 | 6 46 | 2 42 |
| 20 | Fri | | 0 15 P.M. | 10 27 | 5 24 | 6 45 | 3 40 |
| 21 | Sat | ♒ | 0 46 | 11 12 | 5 25 | 6 43 | rises. |
| 22 | S | | 1 08 | 11 54 | 5 26 | 6 42 | 7 16 |
| 23 | Mon | | 1 32 | 0 02 A.M. | 5 27 | 6 41 | 7 44 |
| 24 | Tues | ♓ | 1 53 | 0 42 | 5 28 | 6 40 | 8 13 |
| 25 | Wed | | 2 24 L. | 1 28 S. | 5 29 | 6 39 | 8 42 |
| 26 | Thur | ♈ | 2 44 | 2 10 | 5 30 | 6 37 | 9 05 |
| 27 | Fri | | 3 13 | 3 02 | 5 31 | 6 36 | 9 36 |
| 28 | Sat | | 3 48 | 4 03 | 5 32 | 6 35 | 10 08 |
| 29 | S | ♉ | 4 29 | 5 12 | 5 33 | 6 33 | 10 43 |
| 30 | Mon | | 5 15 | 6 30 | 5 34 | 6 32 | 11 24 |
| 31 | Tues | ♊ | 6 01 | 7 39 | 5 35 | 6 30 | morn. |

THE CHINESE AND MUSIC.—The Chinese have no tunes, and no ideas of music. Their instruments can only produce two or three tones, and their singing is screeching in *falsetto* to no kind of tune. The conventional terms of "high" and "low" are utterly unknown to them. Why, they ask, should a grave note be "down" and a shrill note be "up"? Their voices are harsh to a painful degree, and their talent for flattening wonderful. They must never be asked to go above D, and, after half an hour's singing, lose all command of their voices. They also incline to bawl.

THE report of the National Cotton Manufacturers Association states that the number of cotton spindles in the United States has increased from 5,250,000, in 1868, to more than 7,000,000 at present. From the returns made to the association it also appears that the cotton mills north of the Potomac actually consumed over 900,000 bales in the cotton year from September 1st, 1867, to September 1st, 1868, and possibly over 1,000,000 bales.

# 9th Month. SEPTEMBER, 1869. 30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

| | D. | H. | M. | | D. | H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Moon | 6 | 1 | 10 Morn. | Full Moon | 20 | 3 | 46 Eve. |
| First Quarter | 12 | 4 | 28 Eve. | Last Quarter | 28 | 4 | 15 Eve. |

| Day of Month. | Day of Week. | Moon's Place. | H. Water Large. | H. Water Small. | Sun Rises. | Sun Sets. | Moon Rises. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | P. M. | A. M. | | | |
| 1 | Wed | ♊ | 7 02 L. | 8 53 S. | 5 35 | 6 28 | 0 15 |
| 2 | Thur | | 8 05 | 10 02 | 5 36 | 6 27 | 1 10 |
| 3 | Fri | ♋ | 9 04 | 11 03 | 5 37 | 6 25 | 2 13 |
| 4 | Sat | | 9 59 | 11 54 | 5 37 | 6 24 | 3 22 |
| 5 | S | ♌ | 10 56 | 0 31 P.M. | 5 38 | 6 22 | 4 34 |
| 6 | Mon | | 11 54 | 1 08 | 5 39 | 6 21 | sets. |
| 7 | Tues | ♍ | 0 02 A.M. | 1 33 | 5 39 | 6 19 | 7 38 |
| 8 | Wed | | 0 49 S. | 1 42 L. | 5 40 | 6 18 | 8 15 |
| 9 | Thur | ♎ | 1 54 | 2 02 | 5 41 | 6 16 | 8 49 |
| 10 | Fri | | 3 01 | 2 33 | 5 42 | 6 14 | 9 29 |
| 11 | Sat | ♏ | 4 18 | 3 18 | 5 43 | 6 12 | 10 10 |
| 12 | S | | 5 48 | 4 18 | 5 43 | 6 10 | 10 54 |
| 13 | Mon | ♐ | 7 08 | 5 15 | 5 44 | 6 08 | 11 42 |
| 14 | Tues | | 8 24 | 6 24 | 5 45 | 6 06 | morn. |
| 15 | Wed | ♑ | 9 31 | 7 33 | 5 46 | 6 04 | 0 39 |
| 16 | Thur | | 10 25 | 8 37 | 5 47 | 6 02 | 1 33 |
| 17 | Fri | ♒ | 11 06 | 9 32 | 5 48 | 6 00 | 2 30 |
| 18 | Sat | | 11 42 | 10 26 | 5 49 | 5 59 | 3 30 |
| 19 | S | | 0 06 P.M. | 11 15 | 5 50 | 5 58 | 4 28 |
| 20 | Mon | ♓ | 0 28 | 0 02 A.M. | 5 51 | 5 56 | rises. |
| 21 | Tues | | 0 36 | 0 04 | 5 52 | 5 55 | 6 43 |
| 22 | Wed | ♈ | 1 04 L. | 0 40 S. | 5 53 | 5 53 | 7 10 |
| 23 | Thur | | 1 19 | 1 19 | 5 54 | 5 52 | 7 37 |
| 24 | Fri | | 1 34 | 2 06 | 5 55 | 5 51 | 8 09 |
| 25 | Sat | ♉ | 1 58 | 3 02 | 5 55 | 5 49 | 8 42 |
| 26 | S | | 2 36 | 3 58 | 5 56 | 5 47 | 9 20 |
| 27 | Mon | | 3 24 | 5 02 | 5 57 | 5 45 | 10 05 |
| 28 | Tues | ♊ | 4 24 | 6 18 | 5 58 | 5 44 | 10 51 |
| 29 | Wed | | 5 33 | 7 24 | 5 59 | 5 43 | 11 53 |
| 30 | Thur | ♋ | 6 43 | 8 31 | 5 59 | 5 41 | morn. |

A New Way of Testing Eggs.—An egg-tester has been patented in England. It consists of a cubical box, with central funnel-shaped openings in two contiguous sides, opposite which a mirror is placed at an angle of forty-five degrees. On looking into the box through either hole, the image of the other hole, reflected by the mirror, appears directly opposite. To test eggs, the box is placed with one of the holes uppermost, in which the egg is placed. The light, then transmitted through the egg, forms a sharply defined disc. If the egg is fresh, the illuminated circle will be clear; if stale, the disc will be cloudy; and, if bad, the image will be dark and unsightly. The apparatus, it is stated, may be used by daylight or candlelight. The light reflected by the mirror to the eye passes entirely through the substance of the egg, and consequently every change from the perfect translucency to thorough opacity can be observed.

Pickled Grapes.—Drop grapes into hot spiced vinegar. The better the grapes, the better the pickles. Put up a jar of these, and you will be sorry you had not put up more.

# 10th Month. OCTOBER, 1869. 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

| | D. | H. | M. | | D. | H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Moon | 5 | 9 | 24 Morn. | Full Moon | 20 | 9 | 2 Morn. |
| First Quarter | 12 | 5 | 8 Morn. | Last Quarter | 28 | 3 | 39 Morn. |

| Day of Month. | Day of Week. | Moon's Place | H. Water Large. | H. Water Small. | Sun Rises. | Sun Sets. | Moon Rises. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | P. M. | A. M. | | | |
| 1 | Fri | ♋ | 7 56 L. | 9 31 S. | 6 00 | 5 40 | 0 57 |
| 2 | Sat | ♌ | 9 02 | 10 31 | 6 01 | 5 38 | 2 07 |
| 3 | S | ♍ | 10 03 | 11 16 | 6 02 | 5 36 | 3 19 |
| 4 | Mon | ♎ | 10 59 | 11 54 | 6 03 | 5 24 | 4 33 |
| 5 | Tues | | 0 02 A.M. | L. 0 13 P.M. | 6 04 | 5 32 | sets. |
| 6 | Wed | ♏ | 0 04 | 0 24 | 6 05 | 5 31 | 6 43 |
| 7 | Thur | | 1 04 | 0 39 | 6 06 | 5 29 | 7 18 |
| 8 | Fri | ♐ | 2 06 | 1 07 | 6 07 | 5 28 | 8 02 |
| 9 | Sat | | 3 12 | 1 46 | 6 08 | 5 26 | 8 46 |
| 10 | S | ♑ | 4 13 | 2 17 | 6 09 | 5 25 | 9 36 |
| 11 | Mon | | 5 45 | 3 45 | 6 10 | 5 24 | 10 29 |
| 12 | Tues | ♒ | 6 59 | 5 02 | 6 11 | 5 22 | 11 28 |
| 13 | Wed | | 8 02 | 6 12 | 6 12 | 5 21 | morn. |
| 14 | Thur | | 8 56 | 7 24 | 6 13 | 5 20 | 0 24 |
| 15 | Fri | ♒ | 9 48 | 8 33 | 6 14 | 5 19 | 1 21 |
| 16 | Sat | | 10 21 | 9 34 | 6 15 | 5 18 | 2 22 |
| 17 | S | ♓ | 10 52 | 10 26 L. | 6 16 | 5 16 | 3 17 |
| 18 | Mon | | 11 12 | 11 18 | 6 17 | 5 14 | 4 15 |
| 19 | Tues | | 11 33 L. | 11 43 | 6 18 | 5 13 | 5 12 |
| 20 | Wed | ♈ | 11 47 | 0 02 A.M. | 6 19 | 5 12 | rises. |
| 21 | Thur | | 11 57 | 0 35 | 6 20 | 5 10 | 6 12 |
| 22 | Fri | ♉ | S. 0 17 P.M. | 1 23 | 6 21 | 5 09 | 6 42 |
| 23 | Sat | | 0 40 | 2 15 | 6 22 | 5 08 | 7 18 |
| 24 | S | | 1 06 | 3 04 | 6 23 | 5 06 | 8 02 |
| 25 | Mon | ♊ | 1 48 | 3 58 | 6 24 | 5 05 | 8 51 |
| 26 | Tues | | 2 55 | 4 51 | 6 25 | 5 04 | 9 44 |
| 27 | Wed | ♋ | 4 07 | 5 53 | 6 26 | 5 02 | 10 44 |
| 28 | Thur | | 5 25 | 6 56 | 6 27 | 5 01 | 11 49 |
| 29 | Fri | ♌ | 6 38 | 7 56 | 6 28 | 5 00 | morn. |
| 30 | Sat | | 7 55 | 8 53 | 6 29 | 4 59 | 0 58 |
| 31 | S | ♍ | 9 04 | 9 45 | 6 30 | 4 58 | 2 12 |

Useful Memoranda.—London is distant from Edinburgh 395 miles S.; from Dublin, 338 S. E.; Amsterdam, 190 W.; Paris, 225 N.N.W.; Copenhagen, 610 S.W.; Vienna, 820 N.W.; Madrid, 860 N.E. by E.; Rome, 950 N.N.W.; Constantinople, 1,660 N.N.W; Moscow, 1,660 E.S.E.; Stockholm, 750 S.W.; St. Petersburg, 1,140 S.W.; Berlin, 540 W.; Lisbon, 850 N.N.E. Boston is distant from New York 229 miles; Philadelphia, 321; Baltimore, 421; Washington, 461; Charleston (S.C.), 1,003; Savannah, 1,122; New Orleans, 1,624; St. Louis (Mo.), 1,444; Eastport, 395; Montreal, 300; Quebec, 590; Halifax (N.S.), 500.

In building a chimney, put a quantity of salt into the mortar with which the intercourse of brick are laid. The effect will be that there will never be any accumulation of soot in that chimney. The philosophy is thus stated: The salt in the portion of mortar which is exposed absorbs moisture every damp day. The soot thus becoming damp falls down into tho fire-place.

## 11th Month. NOVEMBER, 1869. 30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

| | D. | H. | M. | | D. | H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Moon | 3 | 6 | 40 Eve. | Full Moon | 19 | 2 | 23 Morn. |
| First Quarter | 10 | 9 | 58 Eve. | Last Quarter | 26 | 1 | 19 Eve. |

| Day of Month. | Day of Week. | Moon's Place. | H. Water Large. | H. Water Small. | Sun Rises. | Sun Sets. | Moon Rises. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | P. M. | A. M. | | | |
| 1 | Mon | ♍ | 10 15 S. | 10 28 L. | 6 30 | 4 58 | 3 22 |
| 2 | Tues | | 11 15 | 10 58 | 6 32 | 4 56 | 4 36 |
| 3 | Wed | ♎ | 0 02 A.M. | 11 15 | 6 33 | 4 55 | 5 48 |
| 4 | Thur | | 0 14 | 11 24 | 6 34 | 4 54 | sets. |
| 5 | Fri | ♏ | 1 17 | 11 53 | 6 35 | 4 53 | 6 36 |
| 6 | Sat | | 2 16 | 0 22 P.M. | 6 36 | 4 52 | 7 24 |
| 7 | ☽ | ♐ | 3 16 | 1 18 | 6 37 | 4 51 | 8 20 |
| 8 | Mon | | 4 15 | 2 15 | 6 38 | 4 50 | 9 13 |
| 9 | Tues | ♑ | 5 18 | 3 32 | 6 39 | 4 49 | 10 14 |
| 10 | Wed | | 6 21 | 4 49 | 6 40 | 4 48 | 11 14 |
| 11 | Thur | ♒ | 7 17 | 6 05 | 6 41 | 4 47 | morn. |
| 12 | Fri | | 8 02 | 7 12 | 6 42 | 4 46 | 0 14 |
| 13 | Sat | ♓ | 8 44 | 8 22 | 6 44 | 4 46 | 1 12 |
| 14 | ☽ | | 9 22 | 9 24 | 6 45 | 4 45 | 2 08 |
| 15 | Mon | | 9 48 L. | 9 56 S. | 6 46 | 4 44 | 3 04 |
| 16 | Tues | ♈ | 10 36 | 10 54 | 6 47 | 4 43 | 3 58 |
| 17 | Wed | | 10 54 | 11 44 | 6 48 | 4 42 | 4 58 |
| 18 | Thur | | 11 13 | 0 02 A.M. | 6 49 | 4 41 | 5 54 |
| 19 | Fri | ♉ | 11 30 | 0 39 | 6 50 | 4 41 | rises. |
| 20 | Sat | | 11 39 | 1 30 | 6 51 | 4 40 | 6 01 |
| 21 | ☽ | ♊ | 0 06 | 2 05 | 6 52 | 4 40 | 6 35 |
| 22 | Mon | | 0 45 | 2 57 | 6 53 | 4 40 | 7 38 |
| 23 | Tues | ♋ | 1 35 | 3 43 | 6 54 | 4 40 | 8 33 |
| 24 | Wed | | 2 42 | 4 33 | 6 55 | 4 39 | 9 42 |
| 25 | Thur | | 3 58 | 5 29 | 6 56 | 4 39 | 10 48 |
| 26 | Fri | ♌ | 5 17 | 6 32 | 6 57 | 4 39 | 11 53 |
| 27 | Sat | | 6 30 | 7 32 | 6 58 | 4 38 | morn. |
| 28 | ☽ | ♍ | 7 46 | 8 20 | 6 59 | 4 38 | 1 05 |
| 29 | Mon | | 9 05 S. | 9 08 L. | 7 00 | 4 37 | 2 16 |
| 30 | Tues | ♎ | 10 09 | 9 48 | 7 01 | 4 37 | 3 24 |

A Southern correspondent in one of his letters informs us of a novel and economical mode of courtship in Florida: "As you have never seen the language of pine, I give it here. A gentleman wishing to court a lady, and not wishing to face the music in person, sends his lady-love a piece of pine, signifying 'I pine for thee;' and she, wishing to give a favorable answer, sends in return a pine knot, meaning 'pine not;' or, if she wishes to say no, she sends him a burnt pine knot, thereby signifying, 'I make light of your pine'."

Scolloped Lobster.—Chop the meat of a lobster fine, season with pepper, salt and ketchup, a tablespoonful of vinegar, a small pioce of butter, and sufficient cream or milk to moisten it. Put the whole into a stewpan and let it come to boil; then turn it into a buttered dish, and sprinkle with bread crumbs or pounded crackers; put it in the oven and bake until it is a nice brown on the top.

"Have you read my last speech?" said a vain orator to a friend. "I hope so," was the reply.

# 12th Month. DECEMBER, 1869. 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

| | D. | H. | M. | | | D. | H. | M. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Moon | 3 | 5 | 46 | Morn. | Full Moon | 18 | 6 | 55 | Evo. |
| First Quarter | 10 | 6 | 11 | Evo. | Last Quarter | 25 | 9 | 37 | Eve. |

| Day of Month. | Day of Week. | Moon's Place. | H. Water Large. | H. Water Small. | Sun Rises. | Sun Sets. | Moon Rises. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | P. M. | A. M. | | | |
| 1 | Wed | ♎ | 11 15 S. | 10 18 L. | 7 02 | 4 37 | 4 37 |
| 2 | Thur | ♏ | 0 02 A.M. | 10 47 | 7 03 | 4 37 | 5 52 |
| 3 | Fri | | 0 13 | 10 45 | 7 04 | 4 37 | sets. |
| 4 | Sat | ♐ | 1 12 | 11 16 | 7 05 | 4 37 | 6 01 |
| 5 | S | | 2 14 | 0 12 P.M. | 7 06 | 4 36 | 6 58 |
| 6 | Mon | ♑ | 3 02 | 1 02 | 7 07 | 4 36 | 7 56 |
| 7 | Tues | | 3 48 | 2 02 | 7 08 | 4 36 | 8 57 |
| 8 | Wed | ♒ | 4 36 | 3 05 | 7 09 | 4 36 | 9 58 |
| 9 | Thur | | 5 38 | 4 21 | 7 10 | 4 36 | 10 57 |
| 10 | Fri | | 6 24 | 5 34 | 7 10 | 4 36 | 11 55 |
| 11 | Sat | ♓ | 7 08 | 6 42 | 7 11 | 4 37 | morn. |
| 12 | S | | 7 42 | 7 48 | 7 12 | 4 37 | 0 57 |
| 13 | Mon | ♈ | 8 20 L. | 8 35 | 7 12 | 4 37 | 1 48 |
| 14 | Tues | | 9 02 | 9 52 | 7 13 | 4 37 | 2 47 |
| 15 | Wed | | 9 26 | 10 52 | 7 13 | 4 38 | 3 43 |
| 16 | Thur | ♉ | 9 48 | 11 48 | 7 14 | 4 38 | 4 41 |
| 17 | Fri | | 10 12 | 0 02 S. | 7 15 | 4 38 | 5 52 |
| 18 | Sat | ♊ | 10 34 | 0 36 | 7 16 | 4 39 | rises. |
| 19 | S | | 11 02 | 1 28 | 7 17 | 4 39 | 5 33 |
| 20 | Mon | | 11 48 | 2 02 | 7 18 | 4 39 | 6 32 |
| 21 | Tues | ♋ | 0 35 | 2 43 | 7 18 | 4 40 | 7 34 |
| 22 | Wed | | 1 28 | 3 25 | 7 18 | 4 40 | 8 40 |
| 23 | Thur | ♌ | 2 38 | 4 05 | 7 19 | 4 41 | 9 48 |
| 24 | Fri | | 3 57 | 4 54 | 7 19 | 4 41 | 10 57 |
| 25 | Sat | ♍ | 5 15 | 5 47 | 7 19 | 4 42 | morn. |
| 26 | S | | 6 38 S. | 6 42 L. | 7 19 | 4 43 | 0 04 |
| 27 | Mon | ♎ | 7 55 | 7 22 | 7 20 | 4 43 | 1 13 |
| 28 | Tues | | 9 15 | 8 05 | 7 20 | 4 44 | 2 23 |
| 29 | Wed | ♏ | 10 23 | 8 47 | 7 20 | 4 45 | 3 31 |
| 30 | Thur | | 11 25 | 9 23 | 7 20 | 4 46 | 4 43 |
| 31 | Fri | | 0 02 A.M. | 10 01 | 7 21 | 4 47 | 5 58 |

To prepare jewellers' gold, you must melt, in a good crucible, with a little borax, three parts of pure gold, and add thereto one part of copper. Gold, for coin, consists of eleven parts of pure gold and one part of copper. Gold and silver are too soft to be used for coinage or other purposes in a pure state, but the addition of copper renders them sufficiently hard to withstand the wear and tear of circulation.

A TIN tube made like a syphon, driven into the vent of a barrel of wine or cider, and the other end inserted into a barrel of water, will prevent the air from entering the barrel, while the gas escapes through the water. Make the barrel otherwise tight. When the cider or wine in the barrel is done working, the water in the barrel will cease bubbling. It requires no filling up, and there is no loss.

AN Irishman being told that the price of bread had fallen, exclaimed: "This is the first time I ever rejoiced in the fall of my best friend."

## MERCHANT VESSELS OF SAN FRANCISCO.

By an Act of Congress all vessels belonging to the United States merchant service are required to have the tonnage and official number deeply marked upon the main beam. The Treasury Department has recently assigned numbers and signal letters to each. The following list embraces most of those upon this Coast. This list does not include the schooners and sloops, the whole number of which would swell the list to between 750 and 800. The following are mostly the sea-going vessels which have signals and numbers. The letters St. s. and St. p. indicate screw steamer or paddle steamer, as the case may be:

*Official Numbers and Signal Letters awarded to them under the Act of Congress July* 28, 1866.

| Official No. | Signal Letters. | Rig | Name of Vessel. | Tons. | Home Port. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1156 | H T B P | Sp | A M Lawrence | 606.78 | San Fran. |
| 1157 | H T B Q | Sp | Amethyst | 376.29 | Do. |
| 1158 | H T B R | Bk | A A Eldredge | 214.41 | Do. |
| 1159 | H T B S | Bk | Anglo-Saxon | 636 67 | Do. |
| 1160 | H T B V | Bk | Architect | 279.29 | Do. |
| 1161 | H T B W | Bk | Ad.. ide Cooper | 297.24 | Do. |
| 1162 | H T C B | Bk | Almatia | 386.81 | Do. |
| 1163 | H T C D | Bg | Angeuenette | 173.14 | Do. |
| 1164 | H T C F | Bg | Advance | 21 .68 | Do. |
| 1165 | H T C G | Bg | Asago | 185.76 | Do. |
| 1166 | H T C J | Bg | Admiral | 261.44 | Do. |
| 1167 | H T C K | Sc | Alice | 142.64 | Do. |
| 1209 | H T C P | St p | Active | 510.43 | Do. |
| 1210 | H T C Q | St s | Ajax | 1,354.53 | Do. |
| 1211 | ..... | St s | Anasha | 38.89 | Do. |
| 1212 | H T C R | St p | Antelope | 581.05 | Do. |
| 1213 | ..... | St p | Arrow | 43.16 | Stockton. |
| 1214 | H T C S | St p | Amelia | 385.96 | San Fran. |
| 1215 | ..... | St p | Antioch | 70.61 | Antioch. |
| 1216 | H T C V | St p | Alameda | 813.14 | San Fran. |
| 1217 | ..... | St p | Alice | 74.21 | Do. |
| 1218 | H T C W | St p | Annie Stewart | 316 08 | Do. |
| 1232 | ..... | St p | Active | 259.74 | Portlad. |
| 1233 | ..... | St p | Alert | 349.83 | Do. |
| 2446 | H T G Q | Bk | Brontes | 397.89 | Seabeck. |
| 2447 | H T G R | Bk | Buena Vista | 736.56 | Teekalet. |
| 5128 | H T K C | Bk | Comet | 361.11 | San Fran. |
| 5129 | H T K D | Bk | Caroline Read | 686.53 | Do. |
| 5130 | H T K F | Bk | Charles Devens | 231.27 | Do. |
| 5131 | H T K G | Bk | Carib | 453.03 | Do. |
| 5132 | H T K J | Bg | Crimea | 221.84 | Do. |
| 5133 | H T K L | Bg | Curlew | 176.11 | Do. |
| 5134 | H T K M | So | Caroline E Foote | 120.26 | Do. |
| 10744 | H V P P | St p | Goliah | 235.86 | Do. |
| 10745 | H V F Q | St p | Gov Dana | 299.77 | Sacram'o. |
| 10746 | H V F K | St p | Gem | 235.03 | Do. |
| 10747 | ..... | St p | Goodman Castle | 160.13 | Do. |
| 10662 | H V J W | Sp | Helies | 699.40 | San Fran. |
| 10663 | H V K B | Bk | Harrison | 327.35 | Do. |
| 10664 | H V K O | Bk | Harvest Queen | 269.35 | Do. |
| 10665 | H V K D | Bk | H L Rutgers | 491.13 | Do. |
| 10666 | H V K F | Bk | Huntsville | 530.91 | Do. |
| 10667 | H V K G | Bg | Hesperian | 241.13 | Eureka. |
| 10668 | H V K J | Bg | E gh Barclay | 302.08 | San Fran. |
| 10669 | H V K L | Bg | Hidalgo | 174.69 | Do. |
| 10693 | H V K M | St p | Helen Honsley | 394 81 | Do. |
| 12261 | H V L W | Bk | Iconium | 659.81 | Do. |
| 12262 | H V M B | Bg | Ida D Rogers | 199.88 | Do. |
| 12263 | H V M C | Bg | I B Lunt | 143.17 | Do. |
| 12265 | H V M D | Sc | Isabel | 184.93 | Do. |
| 12258 | ..... | St p | Idaho | 302.45 | Do. |
| 12259 | ..... | St p | Iris | 402.68 | Do. |
| 13540 | H V P K | Sp | John Jay | 541.19 | Do. |
| 13541 | H V P L | Bk | Jeannette | 205.03 | Do. |
| 13542 | H V P M | Bg | Josephine | 218.22 | Do. |
| 13543 | H V P N | Bg | J B Ford | 196.70 | Do. |
| 13544 | H V P Q | Sc | Juventa | 191.65 | Do. |
| 13547 | H V P R | Sc | J J Fransen | 120.78 | Do. |
| 13570 | H V P T | St p | Julia | 519.95 | Do. |
| 13571 | H V P W | St s | John Hancock | 352.66 | Do. |
| 13572 | ..... | St p | J A McClelland | 73.31 | Sacram'o. |
| 14131 | H V S J | Bk | Keoka | 190.07 | Do. |
| 14132 | H V S K | Bg | Kentucky | 253.45 | Do. |
| 14133 | H V S L | Bg | Koloa | 174.84 | Do. |
| 14134 | H V S M | Sc | Kaluna | 111.40 | Do. |
| 15195 | H V W N | Bk | Live Yankee | 338.07 | Do. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5136 | H T K N | So | Oors | 155.17 | Do. | 16196 | H V W P | Bk | Lizzie Boggs | 445.59 | Do. |
| 5174 | H T K P | St s | California | 673.51 | Do. | 16197 | H V W Q | Bk | Lucy Ann | 199.61 | Do. |
| 5175 | H T K Q | St p | Cornelia | 382.67 | Do. | 16198 | H V W R | Bg | L P Foster | 156.57 | Do. |
| 8176 | | St p | O M Weber | 103.64 | Do. | 16199 | H V W S | Bg | Laura | 163.8 | Do. |
| 5177 | | St p | Clinton | 104.04 | Do. | 15222 | H V W T | St p | Louiso | 368.46 | Do. |
| 5178 | H T K R | St p | Chrysopolis | 1,686 58 | Do. | 15223 | | St p | Lark | 2.80 | Sacram'o. |
| 5179 | | St p | Cárquines | 102.17 | Martin | 15224 | | St | Lark | 271.16 | Do. |
| 5180 | H T K S | St p | Contra Costa | 419.77 | San Fran. | 15225 | | St p | Laura Ellen | 26.21 | Eureka. |
| 5181 | H T K V | St p | Capital | 1,625.22 | Do. | 15226 | | St s | Lookout | 64.57 | San Fran. |
| 5182 | | St s | Cricket | 45.92 | Wilm'g'n. | 15227 | | St p | Lizzie | 30.89 | Vallejo. |
| 5183 | | St p | Clara | 36.67 | Do. | 17390 | H W F B | Sp | Mary Glover | 737.57 | San Fran. |
| 5184 | | St s | Columbia | 79.86 | San Fran. | 17391 | H W F C | Bk | Massachusetts | 351.40 | Do. |
| 5185 | | St s | Commodore | 99.78 | Do. | 17392 | H W F D | Bk | Metropolis | 170.32 | Do. |
| 5186 | H T K W | St p | Cora | 298.14 | Do. | 17393 | H W F G | Bk | Mary | 374.89 | Do. |
| 6417 | H T P Q | Sp | Derby | 1,093.98 | Do. | 17394 | H W F J | Bk | Monitor | 235.70 | Do. |
| 6418 | H T P R | Sp | Dublin | 766.06 | Do. | 17395 | H W F K | Bg | Manucila | 124.26 | Do. |
| 6419 | H T P S | Bk | D O Murray | 454.26 | Do. | 17396 | H W F L | Bg | Merchantman | 176.51 | Do. |
| 6420 | H T P V | Bk | Delaware | 246 45 | Do. | 17398 | H W F M | Sc | May Queen | 123.30 | Do. |
| 6421 | H T P W | Bk | D M Hall | 231.84 | Do. | 17400 | H W F N | Sc | Maggie Johnston | 134.54 | Do. |
| 6422 | H T Q B | Bg | Deacon | 423.23 | Do. | 17419 | H W F P | Sc | Minna Bell | 123.45 | Do. |
| 6423 | H T Q C | So | Dreadnought | 183.43 | Do. | 17437 | | St s | Merrimac | 48 81 | Do. |
| 6433 | | St p | Defiance | 58.94 | Do. | 17438 | | St s | Mary Ann | 73 58 | Do. |
| 6434 | | St s | Diana | 8.47 | Do. | 17439 | | St p | Mary Emma | 47.61 | Stockton. |
| 7973 | H T Q V | Sp | Elizab'h Kimball | 944.40 | Do. | 17440 | | St p | Monlton | 191.52 | San Fran. |
| 7974 | H T Q W | Bk | Emily Banning | 226.74 | Do. | 18379 | H W L B | Sp | Nightingale | 722.35 | Do. |
| 7975 | H T R B | Bk | Emma Augusta | 284.77 | Do. | 18380 | H W L C | Sp | Nicholas Biddle | 813.20 | Do. |
| 7978 | H T R C | So | Eustace | 145.98 | Do. | 18381 | H W L D | Bk | Naramissic | 289.78 | Do. |
| 7983 | H T R D | So | Enterprise | 159.55 | Do. | 18382 | H W L F | Bk | Nath'l Perkins | 246.87 | Do. |
| 7991 | H T R F | Sc | Eclipse | 233 62 | Do. | 18399 | | St p | Nez Perce Chief | 282.36 | Coulo. O. |
| 7994 | H T R G | So | Ella Florence | 127.58 | Do. | 19140 | H W M N | Bk | Onward | 303.47 | San Fran. |
| 9581 | H V B J | Sp | Florida | 47 18 | Do. | 19141 | H W M P | Bk | Ocean | 662.9 | Do. |
| 9582 | H V B K | Bk | Frances Palmer | 225.90 | Do. | 19142 | H W M Q | Bk | Oakland | 534.44 | Do. |
| 9583 | H V B L | Bg | Francisco | 164.64 | Do. | 19143 | H W M R | Bk | Occident | 297.50 | Do. |
| 9584 | H V B M | Bg | Franklin Adams | 185.74 | Do. | 19144 | H W M S | Bg | Orient | 312.17 | Do. |
| 9585 | H V B N | So | Florence | 159.45 | Do. | 19148 | H W M T | St p | Orizaba | 1,334.12 | Do. |
| 9586 | H V B P | So | Fanny Hare | 163.68 | Do. | 19149 | H W M V | St p | Oakland | 418.95 | Do. |
| 9610 | | St s | Fearless | 77.91 | Do. | 19150 | | St p | O K | 78.35 | Do. |
| 9611 | | St p | Flora | 224.74 | Do. | 20081 | H W P K | Bk | Palmetto | 229.77 | Do. |
| 9612 | | St s | Fanny Ann | 88.20 | Do. | 20082 | H W P L | Bg | Percy Edward | 200.06 | Do. |
| 9613 | | St p | Fresno | 32.75 | Do. | 20084 | H W P M | So | Page | 109.68 | Do. |
| 9614 | H V B Q | St p | Flora Temple | 303.53 | Do. | 20103 | H W P Q | St p | Pacific | 875.99 | Do. |
| 9615 | | St p | Fannie Patton | 297.35 | Canemah. | 20104 | | St p | Princess | 193.05 | Do. |
| 9616 | | St p | Fannie Troupe | 330.34 | Vancou'r. | 20105 | H W P R | St p | Petaluma | 249 31 | Do. |
| 10722 | H V F B | Bk | Golden Gate | 333.32 | Do. | 20106 | | St p | Poco Tiempo | 27 76 | Do. |
| 10723 | H V F C | Bk | Gold Hunter | 239.04 | Do. | 20107 | H W P S | St p | Paul Pry | 330.94 | Do. |
| 10724 | H V F D | Bk | Gen Cobb | 638.79 | Do. | 20108 | | St p | Pet | 35.72 | Do. |
| 10725 | H V F G | Bk | Geo Washington | 387.23 | Do. | 20109 | | St p | Pioneer | 51.42 | Do. |
| 10726 | H V F K | Bk | Glimpse | 421.66 | Do. | 21620 | H W R C | Sp | Revere | 829.33 | Do. |
| 10727 | H V F L | Bg | Glencoe | 178.51 | Do. | 21621 | H W R D | Bk | Rival | 303.49 | Do. |
| 10728 | H V F M | Bg | George Emery | 139.44 | Do. | 21642 | | St s | Rabboni | 97.22 | Do. |
| 10743 | H V F N | St s | Geo S Wright | 214.94 | Do. | 21643 | H W R F | St s | Reliance | 236.93 | Alviso. |

## MERCHANT VESSELS OF SAN FRANCISCO—Continued.

| Official No. | Signal Letters. | Name of Vessel | Rig. | Tons. | Home Port. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21644 | ..... | Relief | Stp | 145 64 | Petaluma |
| 21645 | H W S G | Rescue | Stp | 139 09 | San Fran. |
| 21649 | ..... | Reform | Stp | 181 91 | Do. |
| 24111 | ..... | Spray | Stp | 234 74 | Celilo, O. |
| 23767 | H W S F | Swallow | Bk | 259 55 | San Fran. |
| 23168 | H W S G | Samuel Merritt | Bk | 263 58 | Do. |
| 23140 | H W S J | S Island | Bk | 440 58 | Do. |
| 24170 | H W S K | Sheet Anchor | Bg | 211 81 | Do. |
| 23217 | ..... | Salinas | Stp | 102 57 | Do. |
| 23219 | H W S M | San Antonio | Stp | 689 50 | Do. |
| 23210 | H W S N | Senator | Stp | 901 69 | Do. |
| 23220 | ..... | San Joaquin | Stp | 77 62 | Sacram'o. |
| 23221 | H W S P | Sweetmeats | Stp | 251 46 | San Fran. |
| 23222 | H W S Q | Sacramento | Stp | 325 30 | Sacram'o. |
| 23224 | H W S R | S M Whipple | Stp | 146 80 | San Fran. |
| 23225 | ..... | Solano | Stp | 146 80 | Do. |
| 23235 | ..... | Sligo | Stp | 86 69 | Do. |
| 23236 | ..... | Sol Thomas, Jr | Stp | 82 36 | Do. |
| 24475 | J B G F | Timandra | Bg | 119 88 | Do. |
| 24476 | J B G G | T W Lucas | Bg | 306 78 | Do. |
| ..... | ..... | Thos Woodward | Sb | 108 90 | San Fran. |
| ..... | ..... | Vidgite | Bk | 616 69 | Do. |
| ..... | ..... | Vaquero | Stp | 105 92 | Do. |
| ..... | ..... | Visalia | Stp | 135 58 | Sacram'o. |
| ..... | ..... | Victor | Stp | 272 65 | Do. |
| ..... | ..... | W G Hunt | Stp | 436 59 | Portl'd, O. |
| ..... | ..... | Webb Foot | Stp | 5 3 67 | Celilo, O. |
| ..... | ..... | Whistler | Bk | 538 14 | San Fran. |
| ..... | ..... | Wm B Scranton | Bk | 497 70 | Do. |
| ..... | ..... | Wm D Rice | Bg | 194 12 | Do. |
| ..... | ..... | Williamette | Bg | 176 39 | Do. |
| ..... | ..... | W L Richardson | Sb | 122 67 | Do. |
| ..... | ..... | Wm F Bowie | Sb | 136 27 | Do. |
| ..... | ..... | Wild Pigeon | Stp | 116 95 | Do. |
| ..... | ..... | Washington | Stp | 30 0 25 | Do. |
| ..... | ..... | Washington | Stp | 148 49 | Do. |
| ..... | ..... | Yosemite | Stp | 1,682 09 | Do. |
| ..... | ..... | Yakima | Stp | 454 86 | Do. |

## DEBT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

A statement of the funded debt of the city, made by the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors on the 28th day of December, 1868, shows its condition on the 30th of June to have been as follows:

| Issued in | For City and School Purposes. | In Circulation. |
|---|---|---|
| 1851 | City | $1,189,200 |
| 1855 | City | 236,000 |
| 1858 | City and County | 1,078,500 |
| 1860 | School | 54,500 |
| 1861 | School | 16,000 |
| 1862 | San Francisco and San | |
| 1863 | Jose R.R. Company | 257,500 |
| 1863 | City Slip | 801,500 |
| 1864 | City Slip | 28,000 |
| 1864 | Cen. Pac. R.R. Co | 400,000 |
| 1865 | Western Pac. R.R. Co.. | 250,000 |
| 1866 | School | 243,000 |
| Total | | $4,554,200 |

After deducting the sinking fund on hand, the net amount of the funded debt is $3,382,145 58.

The floating debt is $315,000, making a present total indebtedness of $3,697,145 58.

### STATE REVENUE.

The amount paid on account by the city and county to the State, and the revenue from all sources paid into the State Treasury from the fiscal year 1864-5, are herewith presented:

| Years. | Payments. | State Rev. f'm all s'ces. |
|---|---|---|
| 1864-5 | $918,301 87 | $2,592,955 48 |
| 1865-6 | 949,611 29 | 3,912,233 71 |
| 1866-7 | 980,212 33 | 3,640,133 73 |
| Totals | $2,848,125 49 | $9,245,322 92 |

### DESCRIPTION AND VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY THE CITY AND COUNTY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Public Squares | $2,000,000 00 |
| School lots and imp'ts | 1,000,000 00 |
| Fire Department lots and improvements | 140,000 00 |
| City Hall, County Jail, Alms House, etc. Lots and improvements | 600,000 00 |
| Reservations selected in accordance with the provisions of Order No 800, estimated value | 750,000 00 |
| Total value | $4,490,000 00 |
| Oct. 1st, 1868—Cash in hands of Treasurer, city and c'ty money | $409,109 11 |
| Val. of real est., 1868-9 | $63,576,179 00 |
| Val. personal property, 1868-9 | 41,027,202 60 |
| Total value of property | $104,603,381 60 |
| State and county rate of taxation per $100 valuation, 1868-9 $3 05. | |
| Amount of taxes, 1868-9 | $3,190,493 14 |

## STATE JUDICIARY.

### Supreme Court.

| | Residence. | Term Expires. | Salary. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lorenzo Sawyer, Chief Justice.. | San Francisco. | January, 1870.. | $6,000 |
| A. L. Rhodes, Associate ..... | San José..... | " 1872.. | 6,000 |
| S. W. Sanderson " ..... | Sacramento ... | " 1876.. | 6,000 |
| Royal T. Sprague " ..... | Shasta..... | " 1878.. | 6,000 |
| J. B. Crockett " ..... | San Francisco. | October, 1869.. | 6,000 |

J. E. Hale, of Placer, is the Reporter of the Court, with a salary of $4,000 per annum; and George Seckel, of Tuolumne county, the Clerk.

### District Judges.

The District Judges are elected for a term of six years. Judges Sawyer, Pratt and Dwinelle receive a salary of $6,000 per year; Judge Reed, $4,000; and each of the other Judges, $5,000 per year.

*First District.*—Composed of San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara counties. Judge, Pablo de la Guerra, of Los Angeles. Term expires December 2d, 1869.

*Second District.*—Composed of Butte, Lassen, Plumas, and Tehama counties. Judge, W. T. Sexton, of Oroville. Term expires December 2d, 1869.

*Third District.*—Composed of Alameda, Monterey, Santa Clara and Santa Cruz counties. Judge, Samuel B. McKee, of Oakland. Term expires December 2d, 1869.

*Fourth District.*—Composed of a portion of San Francisco. Judge, E. D. Sawyer, of San Francisco. Term expires, December 2d, 1869.

*Fifth District.*—Composed of San Joaquin and Tuolumne counties. Judge, Jos. M. Cavis, of Columbia. Term expires December 2d, 1869.

*Sixth District.*—Composed of Sacramento and Yolo counties. Judge, John H. McKune, of Sacramento. Term expires December 2d, 1869.

*Seventh District.*—Composed of Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Napa, Solano and Sonoma counties. Judge, J. B. Southard. Term expires December 2d, 1869.

*Eighth District.*—Composed of Del Norte, Humboldt and Klamath counties. Judge, John P. Haynes, of Crescent City. Term expires December 2d, 1869.

*Ninth District.*—Composed of Shasta, Siskiyou and Trinity counties. Judge, E. Carter, of Shasta. Term expires December 2d, 1869.

*Tenth District.*—Composed of Colusa, Sierra, Sutter and Yuba counties. Judge, Isaac S. Belcher, of Marysville. Term expires December 2d, 1869.

*Eleventh District.*—Composed of Amador, Calaveras and El Dorado counties. Judge, S. W. Brockway, of Mokelumne Hill. Term expires December 2d, 1869.

*Twelfth District.*—Composed of part of San Francisco and San Mateo counties. Judge, O. C. Pratt. Term expires December 2d, 1869.

*Thirteenth District.*—Composed of Fresno, Mariposa, Merced, Stanislaus and Tulare counties. Judge, A. C. Bradford, of Mariposa. Term expires December 2d, 1869.

*Fourteenth District.*—Composed of Nevada and Placer counties. Judge, T. B. McFarland, of Nevada. Term expires December 2d, 1869.

*Fifteenth District.*—Composed of Contra Costa and part of San Francisco. Judge, S. H. Dwinelle. Term expires December 2d, 1869.

*Sixteenth District.*—Composed of Alpine, Inyo, Kern and Mono counties. Judge, Theron Reed. Term expires December 2d, 1869.

*Seventeenth District.*—Composed of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and San Diego counties. Judge, Murray Morrison, of Los Angeles. Term expires next fall.

## COUNTY JUDGES.

| | Residence. | When Elected. |
|---|---|---|
| Alameda—Stephen G. Nye | San Leandro | Oct. 16, 1867 |
| Amador—J. Foot Turner | Jackson | Oct. 16, 1867 |
| Alpine—Henry Eno | Alpine....oath filed | Feb. 25, 1867 |
| Butte—Wm. S. Safford | Oroville | Feb. 25, 1867 |
| Calaveras—James Barclay | Mok. Hill | Feb. 25, 1867 |
| Contra Costa—Mark Shepard | Martinez | Feb. 25, 1867 |
| Colusa—Frank Spalding | Colusa | Feb. 25, 1867 |
| Del Norte—Edgar Mason | Crescent City | Feb. 25, 1867 |
| El Dorado—Charles Irwin | Placerville | Feb. 25, 1867 |
| Fresno—Gillam Baley | Millertown | Feb. 25, 1867 |
| Humboldt—J. E. Wyman | Eureka | Feb. 25, 1867 |
| Inyo—A. C. Harrison | Independence | Feb. 25, 1867 |
| Klamath—John T. Carey | Orleans Bar | Feb. 25, 1867 |
| Kern—P. T. Coby | Havilah | Feb. 25, 1867 |
| Lake—J. B. Holloway | Lakeport | Feb. 25, 1867 |
| Los Angeles—W. G. Dryden | Los Angeles | Feb. 25, 1867 |
| Lassen—A. T. Bruce | Susanville | June 3, 1867 |
| Marin—Joseph Almy | San Rafael | Oct. 16, 1867 |
| Mariposa—J. O. Lovejoy | Mariposa | Oct. 16, 1867 |
| Mendocino—J. B. Lamar | Ukiah | Oct. 16, 1867 |
| Merced—J. W. Robertson | Snellings | Oct. 16, 1867 |
| Monterey—Wm. H. Rumsey | Monterey | Oct. 16, 1867 |
| Mono—J. C. Murphy | Aurora | Oct. 18, 1865 |
| Napa—Robert Crouch | Napa | Oct. 16, 1867 |
| Nevada—A. C. Niles | Nevada | Oct. 16, 1867 |
| Placer—D. W. Spear | Auburn | Oct. 16, 1867 |
| Plumas—E. T. Hogan | Quincy | Oct. 18, 1865 |
| Sacramento—Robert C. Clark | Sacramento | Oct. 16, 1867 |
| Santa Barbara—F. J. Maguire | Santa Barbara | Oct. 16, 1867 |
| San Bernardino—A. D. Boren | San Bernardino | Oct. 16, 1867 |
| Santa Clara—Lawrence Archer | San José | Oct. 16, 1867 |
| Santa Cruz—Albert Hagan | Santa Cruz | Oct. 16, 1867 |
| San Diego—Thomas H. Bush | San Diego | Oct. 16, 1867 |
| San Francisco—E. W. McKinstry | San Francisco | Oct. 16, 1867 |
| San Joaquin—Wm. E. Greene | Stockton | Oct. 16, 1867 |
| San Luis Obispo—Wm. L. Beebe | San Luis Obispo | Oct. 16, 1867 |
| San Mateo—H. Templeton | Redwood City | Oct. 16, 1867 |
| Shasta—C. C. Bush | Shasta | Oct. 16, 1867 |
| Sierra—Garland Harris | Downieville | Oct. 16, 1867 |
| Siskiyou—A. M. Rosborough | Yreka | Oct. 16, 1867 |

| | Residence. | When Elected. |
|---|---|---|
| Solano—Thomas M. Swan | Fairfield | Oct. 18, 1865 |
| Sonoma—C. W. Langdon | Santa Rosa | Oct. 16, 1867 |
| Stanislaus—A. Elkins | LaGrange | Oct. 16, 1867 |
| Sutter—Phil. W. Keyser | Yuba City | Oct. 16, 1867 |
| Tehama—C. P. Braynard | Red Bluff | Oct. 16, 1867 |
| Trinity—A. J. Fuller | Weaverville | Oct. 16, 1867 |
| Tuolumne—C. H. Randall | Sonora | Oct. 16, 1867 |
| Tulare—Samuel J. Garrison | Visalia | Oct. 16, 1867 |
| Yolo—M. A. Woods | Woodland | Oct. 16, 1867 |
| Yuba—S. M. Bliss | Marysville | Oct. 16, 1867 |

San Francisco—Selden S. Wright, Probate Judge.....Oct. 16, 1867

## POST OFFICES IN CALIFORNIA.

Small Capitals denote County Seats; * Money-Order Offices.

| Name of P. O. | County. | Postmaster. |
|---|---|---|
| Alameda | Alameda | Arthur S. Barber |
| Alamo | Contra Costa | James Foster |
| Albion | Mendocino | James Townsend |
| Alisal | Monterey | John A. Douglas |
| Alleghany | Sierra | Jas. C. Young |
| Alvarado | Alameda | Dan'l C. Owen |
| Alviso | Santa Clara | David R. Tilden |
| Amador City | Amador | Chester K. Johnson |
| American Ranch | Shasta | Elias Anderson |
| Anaheim | Los Angeles | Carl Van Gulpen |
| Anderson's Valley | Mendocino | Wm. W. Boono |
| Angel's Camp | Calaveras | Andrew Jackson Crooks |
| Annaly | Sonoma | G. Henckell |
| Antelope | Yolo | A. W. Dunnigan |
| Anthony House | Nevada | Wm. Westerfield |
| Antioch | ContraCosta | Stephen Abbott |
| Arcata | Humboldt | J. A. Whaley |
| Atlanta | SanJoaquin | Wm. Dempsey |
| AUBURN | Placer | Solon M. Stevens |
| Bakersfield | Kern | |
| Bangor | Butte | A. Kitchen |
| Bath | Placer | S. Burt |
| Battle Creek | Tehama | Mrs. Eliz. Love |
| Bear Valley | Mariposa | Wm. H. Smith |
| Belmont | San Mateo | Edw. Waltermire |
| *Benicia | Solano | James F. Swain |
| Benton | Mono | R. J. Morrison |
| Bidwell's Bar | Butte | John S. Bendlo |
| Big Bar | Trinity | P O M Hennessy |
| Big Oak Flat | Tuolumne | William Urick |
| Big Trees | Calaveras | John Perry |
| Binghampton | Solano | Richm. L. Gordon |
| Black Point | Marin | Jas. B. Sweetzer |
| Bloomfield | Sonoma | C. R. Arthur |
| Blue Canou | Placer | Jno C. Peterman |
| Bolinas | Marin | O. W. Rosenburg |
| BRIDGEPORT | Mono | A. F. Bryant |
| Brighton | Sacramento | Thos. C. Perkins |
| Brooklyn | Alameda | James A Webster |
| Brown's Val | Yuba | James L. Hall |
| Brownsville | Yuba | Martin Knox |
| Bush Creek | Butte | E. S. Ruggles |
| Buckeye | Yolo | Benjamin Ely |
| Buck's Ranch | Plumas | William Wagner |
| Buena Vista | Amador | J. Fitzsimmons |
| Bullard's Bar | Yuba | Austin Jones |
| Burnett | Santa Clara | C. D. Richmond |
| Burwood | SanJoaquin | I. Munroe |
| Butte valley | Butte | RobtW. Durham |
| Cache Creek | Yolo | A. Hoffman |
| Cahto | Mendocino | Robert. White |
| Calistoga | Napa | S. M. Woodworth |
| Callahan's Ranch | Siskiyou | Asa White |
| Calpella | Mendocino | Jac. Wurtenburg |
| Camanche | Calaveras | N. Zimmerman |
| Campo Seco | Calaveras | Newton Fenelon Sanford |
| Camptonville | Yuba | Richard H. Bliss |
| Camp Grant | Humboldt | |
| Canon City | Trinity | |
| Capistrano | Los Angeles | W. McLaughlin |
| Carey's Mills | Alpine | Wm. B. Wade |
| Carpenteria | S'ta Barbara | |
| Cachville | Yolo | A. Griffith |
| Castroville | Monterey | Henry S Mead |
| Central House | Butte | John S Hutchins |
| Centreville | Alameda | C. J. Stevens |
| Charleston | Yolo | Chas. H. Gray |
| Cherokee | Butte | Henry A. Mooro |
| *Chico | Butte | Thos. J. Bidwell |
| Chili | Calaveras | H. A. Hodgdon |
| Chinese Camp | Tuolumne | Charles Cutting |
| Cisco | Placer | John F. Moody |
| Clairville | Sonoma | D. O'Dell |
| Clarksville | El Dorado | D. Cummins |
| Clayton | ContraCosta | Charles Rhine |
| Clipper Gap | Placer | Alexander B McGreggor |
| Clipper Mills | Butte | Enoch Pratt |
| Cloverdale | Sonoma | Charles Cook |
| Coast Range | Colusa | |
| Cocumungo | S. Bernard'o | F. L. Rich |
| Cold Spring | El Dorado | S. C. Dean |
| Colegrove's Point | Sutter | T. D. Kirk |
| Colfax | Placer | N R D Traphagen |
| Coloma | El Dorado | S. F. Child |
| *Columbia | Tuolumne | A. B. Beauvais |
| *COLUSA | Colusa | John H. Liening |
| Copperopolis | Calaveras | Aaron Barker. |
| Cosumnes | Sacramento | J. C. Tubbs |
| Cottage Grove | Klamath | Wm. Elliot |
| Cottonwood | Tehama | A. B. Jackson |
| Coulterville | Mariposa | N. T. Cody |
| CRES'T CITY | Del Norte | W. H. Woodbury |

| Name of P. O. | County. | Postmaster. |
|---|---|---|
| Crystal Lake | Nevada | Henry Polley |
| Danville | ContraCosta | M. Cohen |
| Denverton | Solano | S. K. Nurse |
| Diamond Sp's. | El Dorado | Erastus G. Bradbury |
| Dougherty's Station | Alameda | John Green |
| Douglas City | Trinity | Edw. A. Kelton |
| *Downieyville | Sierra | A. J. McKinsey |
| Drytown | Amador | B. F. Richtmyer |
| Duncan's Mills | Sonoma | Thomas Becorn |
| * Dutch Flat | Placer | J. H. Boke |
| Eel River | Humboldt | B. Feigenbaum |
| El Dorado | El Dorado | Robert Steer |
| Elk Grove | Sacramento | John Shannon |
| Elliott | Sau Joaquin | T. E. Hutchins |
| El Monte | LosAngeles | Jacob Weil |
| Emigrant | Placer | Loren Heath |
| Etna Mills | Siskiyou | J. A. Diggles |
| *Eureka | Humboldt. | C. H. Hency |
| Fair Oaks | San Mateo | Wm. F. Rowe |
| Fairplay | El Dorado | H. O. Purinton |
| Farmersville | Tulare | |
| Farmington | San Joaquin | M. Groves |
| Ferndale | Humboldt | Edw. J. Dodge |
| Fiddletown | Amador | R. B. Wight |
| Fierbaugh's Ferry | Fresno | John D. Thorne |
| Fisherman's Bay | Sonoma | A. J. Fisk |
| Fish Springs | Mono | Josiah H. Gibbs |
| Fish Springs | Inyo | |
| *Folsom | Sacramento | Mark Ayer |
| Forbestown | Butte | L. P. Smith |
| Forest City | Sierra | R. S. Weston |
| * Forest Hill | Placer | A. H. Cowden |
| Forest Home | Amador | Larkin Lamb |
| Forks of Salmon | Klamath | M. Forgey |
| Fort Jones | Siskiyou | A. J. Starlings |
| Fort Bidwell | Siskiyou | |
| Fourth Cros'g. | Calaveras | W. Reddick |
| Franklin | Sacramento | H. Slutius |
| Freeport | Sacramento | Erskine Greer |
| French Camp | SanJoaquin | G. W. Sampson |
| French Corral | Nevada | J. Olson |
| French Gulch | Shasta | Thomson Plumb |
| Garrote | Tuolumne | Jas. Tannahill |
| Gas Jet | Humboldt | |
| Geneseo | Plumas | |
| *Georgetown | El Dorado | S. J. Alden |
| *Gibsonville | Sierra | Robert Jacks |
| *Gilroy | Santa Clara | Henry W. Briggs |
| Gold Run | Placer | Wd. L. Munson |
| Goodyear's Bar | Sierra | Wm. Westfield |
| Grafton | Yolo | Alex. Goldman |
| Grainland | Butte | |
| Grand Island | Colusa | C. J. Diefendorff |
| Graniteville | Nevada | John W. Robb |
| *Grass Valley | Nevada | Martin S Norton |
| Green Springs | Tuolumne | John B. Stockel |
| Green Valley | El Dorado | Wm. H. Willets |
| Greenville | Plumas | |
| Greenwood | El Dorado | Geo. W. Ferree |
| Grizzly Bear House | Placer | J. Steiner |
| Grizzly Flat | El Dorado | S. F. Davis |
| Gualala | Mendocino | C. D. Robinson |
| Guenoc | Lake | A. A. Ritchie |
| H'f Moon Bay | San Mateo | W. T. McDonald |
| Happy Camp | Del Norte | Henry Doolittle |

| Name of P. O. | County. | Postmaster. |
|---|---|---|
| Harrisburg | Alameda | Geo. W. Peacock |
| Havilah | Kern | G. Martel |
| Haywood | Alameda | Wm. Hayward |
| * Healdsburg | Sonoma | J. E. Fenno |
| Henley | Siskiyou | A. Hazarack |
| Hermit Val'y. | Calaveras | |
| Hermitage | Mendocino | C. H. Cooley |
| Hicksville | Sacramento | Geo. Patterson |
| Honcut | Yuba | John H. Sharp |
| Hoopa Valley | Klamath | H. W. Lake |
| Hopetown | Merced | Eras. Eagleston |
| Hopewell | Colusa | W. M. Sherer |
| Hornitos | Mariposa | William Adolph Grade |
| Horr's Ranch | Stanislaus | Calvin W. Salter |
| Horsetown | Shasta | Wm. Goodall |
| Hot Springs | S Luis Obispo | |
| Hydesville | Humboldt | Elias Smith |
| Independ'ce. | Inyo | J. B. Rowley |
| Indian Dig's. | El Dorado | John Cable |
| Indian Gulch. | Mariposa | J. Porritel |
| Indian Sp'gs. | Nevada | H. L. Hatch |
| Inskip | Butte | Samuel L Dewey |
| * Iono Valley | Amador | W. H. Scudder |
| Iowa Hill | Placer | J. W. Chinn |
| Jacinto | Colusa | Stephen Smith |
| * Jackson | Amador | Chas. M. Meek |
| Jacksonville | Tuolumne | A. Orcutt |
| Jamestown | Tuolumne | B. F. Butterfield |
| Jancsville | Lassen | L. N. Breed |
| Jenny Lind | Calaveras | L. Rosenburg |
| Junction City. | Trinity | Wm. H. May |
| Kelsey | El Dorado | Louis Borneman |
| Kernville | Kern | Adam Hamilton |
| Keysville | Kern | |
| King's River | Fresno | Wm. C. Caldwell |
| Kingston | Fresno | O. H. Bliss |
| Klamath | Siskiyou | William Edris |
| Knight's Fer | Stanislaus | C. S. S. Hill |
| Knoxville | Lake | W. F. Schwatka |
| Lafayette | ContraCosta | B. Shreve |
| La Grange | Stanislaus | Wm. P. Grenfell |
| Lake City | Siskiyou | |
| Lake House | Sacramento | George Ingles |
| Lakeport | Lake | L. D. Winchester |
| Lakeville | Sonoma | Niles Mills |
| Lancha Plana | Amador | J. W. D. Pa'mer |
| Langworth | Stanislaus | H. Langworthy |
| * La Porte | Plumas | John H. Thomas |
| Latrobe | El Dorado | A. J. Adams |
| Lewiston | Trinity | Wm. Lee Fox |
| Lexington | Santa Clara | I. E. Paddock |
| Liberty | San Joaquin | Wm. Allport |
| Lincoln | Placer | Amos S. Dubois |
| Linden | San Joaquin | Isaac S. Smith |
| Little Lake | Mendocino | Hiram Willets |
| Little River | Mendocino | Isaiah Stevens |
| Little York | Nevada | John Regan |
| Lockeford | San Joaquin | Dean J. Locke |
| Locust Shade | San Joaquin | J. C. Boody |
| Longvillo | Plumas | Andrew Miller |
| Los Angeles | Los Angeles | Geo. J. Clarke |
| Los Nietos | Los Angeles | Geo. D. Fisher |
| Lower Lake | Lake | P. H. Parsons |
| Loyalton | Sierra | A. G. Doom |
| Lynn's Valley | Kern | Hugh Ovens |
| Magalia | Butte | Simon Monks |
| Maino Prairie | Solano | W. C. Palmer |
| * Mariposa | Mariposa | Wm. C. Hill |
| * Markleeville | Alpine | John Simpson |
| Mark West | Sonoma | Franz A. Pauli |

| Name of P. O. | County. | Postmaster. |
|---|---|---|
| * MARTINEZ | Conta Costa O, | F. James |
| Martin's Ferry | Klamath | |
| *MARYSVIL'E | Yuba | E. E. Meek |
| Maxwell's Creek | Mariposa | Nelson T. Cody |
| Mayfield | Santa Clara | George Francis |
| Meadow Lake | Nevada | Adolph Friedman |
| Meadow Val | Plumas | M. D. Smith |
| Meinecke | SanJoaquin | C. E. Taylor |
| Mendocino | Mendocino | Aaron Chalfant |
| Merced Falls | Merced | Wm. Nelson |
| Meridian | Sutter | John F. Fouts |
| Michigan Bar | Saoramento | P. V. DeLamater |
| Michigan Bl'ff | Placer | F. S. Washeim |
| Milford | Lassen | Samuel Peyser |
| MILLERTON | Fresno | Fran. E. Jensen |
| Milbrae | San Mateo | Albert Lozier |
| Millville | Shasta | John Wheatley |
| Milpitas | Santa Clara | Louis E. Barry |
| Milquatay | San Diego | |
| Mission San Jose | Alameda | J. P. Chamberlin |
| Mix's Cros'g | Yuba | A, J. Grove |
| * Mokelumno Hill | Calaveras | Wm. Innes |
| Monitor | Alpino | S. G. Lewis |
| * MONTEREY | Monterey | Jno D Callaghan |
| Montezuma | Tuolumne | Wm. Mitchell |
| Monticello | Napa | I. N. Van Nuys |
| Moon's R'ch | Tehama | N. P. Merrill |
| Mooro's Flat | Nevada | Samuel Caldwell |
| Mormon Isl'd | Sacramento | T. Stephenson |
| Morgan | Lake | |
| Mount'n R'ch | Calaveras | W. H. Holmes |
| Mount'n View | Santa Clara | S. P. Taylor |
| Mount Bulli'n | Mariposa | Charles P. Coed |
| Mount Eden | Alameda | F. Brustgrum |
| Murphy's | Calaveras | Charles A. Hunt |
| Musquito | Calaveras | G. E. Albers |
| *NAPA CITY | Napa | W. R. Brown |
| Natividad | Monterey | Wm. S. Johnson |
| Nay'ro Ridge | Mendocino | R. A. Smith |
| * NEVADA C'Y | Nevada | Frank G. Guild |
| Newport | Solano | E. Rankin |
| Newcastle | Placer | Edgar Culver |
| Newtown | El Dorado | Joseph Miller |
| Newville | Colusa | S. Feder |
| Nicolaus | Sutter | F. N. Harris |
| North Bloomfield | Nevada | Caleb Nash |
| North Branch | Calaveras | James Gorman |
| North Columbia | Nevada | Levi Ayres |
| North San Juan | Nevada | R. A. Longhead |
| *Oakland | Alameda | George M. Yard |
| Olema | Marin | A. Abbott |
| Omega | Nevada | George Roberts |
| Onion Valley | Plumas | John B. Overton |
| Onisbo | Sacramento | Armstead Runyon |
| Oregon House | Yuba | Peter Rice |
| ORLEANS BAR | Klamath | John. A. Pearch |
| Oro Fino | Siskiyou | J. M. Trimble |
| *OROVILLE | Butte | John Y. Lytle |
| Owensville | Mono | T. H. Soper |
| Pacheco | ContraCosta | H. M. Hale |
| Painsville | Nevada | M. D. Hatch |
| Pattee's R'ch | Calaveras | Orange Lilly |
| Patterson | Nevada | John Murphy |
| Paulinsville | Yuba | |
| Pentz | Butte | M. Pence |

| Name of P.O. | County. | Postmaster. |
|---|---|---|
| Pescadero | Santa Cruz | Charles Kinsey |
| * Petaluma | Sonoma | Wm. H. Lentz |
| Petrolia | Humboldt | R. M. Langdou |
| Petroliopolis | Los Angeles | |
| Pilot Hill | El Dorado | W. K. Creque |
| Pino Creek | Butte | F. Phillips |
| Pino Grove | Amador | S. F. Dexter |
| * PLACERVILLE | El Dorado | Albert J. Lowry |
| Pleas'nt Grove Creek | Sutter | Charles Bishop |
| Pleasaut Val | El Dorado | Jas R Buffington |
| Pleasanton | Alameda | B. McLaughlin |
| Plum Valley | Sierra | F. B. Cleocker |
| Pope Valley | Napa | J. Marvin |
| Poverty Bar | Calaveras | J. Fitzsimmons |
| Prairie | Yolo | John Wohlfrom |
| Princeton | Colusa | J. H. Riddle |
| Punta Arenas | Mendocino | Julius G. Morse |
| Purissimo | San Mateo | |
| QUINCY | Plumas | J Sylvester Root |
| Rattlesnake Bar | Placer | John McBride |
| *RED BLUFF | Tehama | Jos. R. Bradway |
| Red Dog | Nevada | Milton Combs |
| REDWOOD C'Y | San Mateo | S. S. Merrill |
| Richland | Sacramento | John F. Woolley |
| Rio Secco | Butte | A. J. Crum |
| Rio Vista | Solano | W. K. Squires |
| Rock Creek | Butte | James L. Keefer |
| Rocklin | Placer | |
| Rockville | Solano | James Gilmore |
| Roseville | Placer | Wm. A. Thomas |
| Rough and Ready | Nevada | S. H. Sheffield |
| Round Valley | Plumas | J. D. Comptou |
| *SACRAMENTO | Sacramento | George Rowland |
| Salinas | Mouterey | Alanson Riker |
| Salisbury | Sacramento | T. G. Salisbury |
| Salmons Falls | El Dorado | R. K. Berry |
| SAN ANDREAS | Calaveras | Hosea G. Allen |
| San Antonio | Mouterey | Frank Sylvester |
| SAN BERNARDINO | S. Bernard'o | J. C. Peacock |
| San Buenaventura | S'ta Barbara | William Ayers |
| SAN DIEGO | San Diego | Thomas H. Bush |
| Sanel | Mendocino | William Connor |
| * SAN FRANCISCO | S. Francisco | Holland Smith |
| San Gabriel | Los Angeles | D. F. Hall |
| * SAN JOSE | Santa Clara | Simon M. Cutler |
| San Juan | Monterey | J. W. Whitney |
| SAN LEANDRO | Alameda | Richard C. Nabb |
| San Lorenzo | Alameda | J. L. Shiman |
| SAN LUIS ODISPO | S. L. Obispo | Alex. Murray |
| San Luis Rcy | San Diego | Willie B. Couts |
| San Mateo | San Mateo | J. E. Skidmore |
| San Pablo | ContraCosta | Thos. J. Wright |
| San Quentin | Marin | Stephen Holden |
| * SAN RAFAEL | Marin | F. H. Pratt |
| San Simeon | S. L's Obispo | |
| San Ysidro | Santa Clara | J. Hedden Bruen |
| SANTA BARBARA | S'ta Barbara | August. Janssens |
| Santa Clara | Santa Clara | S. Henderson |
| *SANTA CRUZ | Santa Cruz | Silas Felker |
| *SANTA ROSA | Sonoma | Thomas Spencer |
| S'a Margarita | S. L. Obispo | Wm. Farrell |
| Saratoga | Santa Clara | Mitchel Laird |
| Sawyers Bar | Klamath | Wm. Grant |
| Scott River | Siskiyou | Sigmund Simon |

| Name of P. O. | County. | Postmaster. |
|---|---|---|
| Searsville | San Mateo | William Page |
| Sebastopol | Sonoma | John Dougherty |
| Seiad Valley | Siskiyou | Wm. B. Reeve |
| * SHASTA | Shasta | Timothy Conklin |
| Shaws Flat | Tuolumne | A. Bullerdieck |
| Sheldon | Sacramento | Joseph Korn |
| Sherwood Val. | Mendocino | Lucius C. Tuttle |
| Shingle S'gs | El Dorado | Simeon O. Pierce |
| Sierra City | Sierra | A. C. Busch |
| Sierra Valley | Sierra | J. R. Thompson |
| SILVER MT'N. | Alpine | Thos. W. Legget |
| Silveyville | Solano | Abraham Kirby |
| Slippery Ford | El Dorado | Alex. M. Fordery |
| Smartsville | Yuba | C. C. Durham |
| Smith River | Del Norte | S. L. Grow |
| Smith's R'ch. | Sonoma | Matthew Aiken |
| Smithville | Placer | L. G. Smith |
| SNELLING | Merced | J. S. Williams |
| Snugville | San Joaquin | L. J. Dougherty |
| Solano | Solano | W. Driesbach |
| Somerville | ContraCosta | G. H. Scammon |
| Sonoma | Sonoma | Lewis W. Worth |
| * SONORA | Tuolumne | Harlow L. Street |
| Soquel | Santa Cruz | Edward Porter |
| Spanish Flat | El Dorado | Leopold Sterns |
| Spanish R'ch. | Plumas | Leopold Sterns |
| Springville | San Joaquin | |
| St. Helena | Napa | D. B. Carver |
| St. John | Colusa | Charles J. Papst |
| St. Louis | Sierra | John M. Logan |
| * STOCKTON | San Joaquin | C. O. Burton |
| Stony Point | Sonoma | O. P. Misner |
| Strawberry Valley | Yuba | William Youlin |
| Sugar Pine | Tuolumne | T. J. Northrop |
| *SUISUN CITY. | Solano | William Losh |
| Summit | Plumas | J. G. Halbert |
| * SUSANVILLE. | Lassen | Isaac N. Roop |
| Sutter Creek | Amador | John D. Dennis |
| Sweetland | Nevada | C. W. Dannals |
| Table Bluff | Humboldt | |
| Table Rock | Sierra | T. A. McFarland |
| Tahoe | El Dorado | Ephraim Clement, alias Yank |
| Taylorville | Plumas | J. T. Taylor |
| Tehama | Tehama | Wm. G. Chard |
| Telegraph C'y. | Calaveras | Peter Belcher |
| Thompson's Flat | Butte | C. E. Campbell |
| Timber Cove | Sonoma | F. Helmke |
| Timbuctoo | Yuba | S. C. Wessels |
| Todd's Valley | Placer | Herman Huber |
| Tomales | Marin | W. Dutton |
| Trinidad | Klamath | Wm. Childs |
| Trinity (N.F.) | Trinity | John Meckel |
| Trinity Cent'r. | Trinity | Chas. H. Vose |
| Truckee River | Placer | E. W. Church |
| Tule | Tulare | Geo. McKilvey |
| Tuolumne C'y. | Stanislaus | Sam'l L. McLean |
| Two Rocks | Sonoma | J. B. Schoobeda |
| UKIAH | Mendocino | Henson Hazell |
| Uncle Sam | Lake | Thos. F. Fowle |
| Union | Merced | P. B. Bennett |
| Upper Clear Lake | Lake | D. V. Thompson |
| * Vacaville | Solano | John D. Tilson |
| Vallecito | Calaveras | Napolion Denis |
| * Vallejo | Solano | Edson J. Wilson |
| Valta | Solano | Jasper Newton Falkenstein |
| * VISALIA | Tulare | John A. Keyes |
| Volcano | Amador | P. A. Clute |
| Walnut Creek | ContraCosta | Wm. Chas. Pratt |
| Walnut Grove | Sacramento | Jno L. Chamblin |
| Warner's R'ch. | San Diego | Louis Wolf |
| Washington | Nevada | Ernst Krieg |
| Waterloo | SanJoaquin | Chas. H. Keagle |
| *Watsonville | Santa Cruz | Edward Martin |
| * WEAVERVILLE | Trinity | Rich'd Absalom Cochell |
| West Butte | Sutter | Eugene Maze |
| West Point | Calaveras | J. H. Gratacap |
| Wheatland | Yuba | Herman Lohse |
| * Wilmington | Los Angeles | H. Jacoby |
| Emigr'nt's Gap | Placer | |
| Windsor | Sonoma | Wm. S. Clark |
| Woodbridge | San Joaquin | Daniel Crist |
| WOODLAND | Yolo | A. C. Ruggles |
| Woodside | San Mateo | R. O. Tripp |
| Wyatt's Store. | Mariposa | Manuel DeSilva |
| Yankee Hill | Butte | M. H. Wells |
| Yankee Jims. | Placer | Geo. A. Michaels |
| Yeomat | Amador | |
| Yountville | Napa | B. W. Arnold |
| You Bet | Nevada | Sebastian Lervis |
| *YREKA | Siskiyou | C. H. Pyle |
| YUBA CITY. | Sutter | R. V. S. Quigley |
| Yuba Bar | Yuba | A. J. Bacheldor |

## INSURANCE COMPANIES.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital stock, $100,000, with privilege of increasing to $300,000; divided into 1,000 shares of $100 each; principal place of business, San Francisco; incorporated November 20th, 1867.

CALIFORNIA INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital stock, $200,000; divided into 200 shares; principal place of business, San Francisco; incorporated August 3d, 1864.

CALIFORNIA MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital stock, $500,000; divided into 500 shares; principal place of business, San Francisco; incorporated March 1st, 1861.

SAN FRANCISCO MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital stock, $100,000, with guarantee of $200,000; divided into 1,000 shares, of $100 each, with right to increase stock; principal place of business, San Francisco; incorporated January 29th, 1868.

California Mutual Life Insurance Company.—Capital stock, $100,000; guarantee fund, $200,000; divided into 1,000 shares, of $100 each; principal place of business, San Francisco; incorporated November 18th, 1867.

Fireman's Fund Insurance Company.—Capital stock, $200,000; divided into 20,000 shares, of $10 each; principal place of business, San Francisco; incorporated May 6th, 1863.

Home Mutual Insurance Company.—Branch at San José; S. W. Churchill, Agent.—Capital stock, $1,000,000; divided into 10,000 shares, of $100 each; principal place of business, San Francisco; incorporated September 23d, 1864.

Occidental Insurance Company.—Capital stock, $300,000; divided into 3,000 shares, of $100 each; principal place of business, San Francisco; incorporated January 28th, 1865.

Pacific Insurance Company.—Capital stock, $1,000,000; divided into 10,000 shares, of $100 each; principal place of business, San Francisco; incorporated July 15th, 1863.

Builders' Insurance Company.—Capital stock, $50,000; divided into 500 shares, of $100 each; principal place of business, San Francisco; incorporated September 22d, 1866.

California Home Insurance Company.—Capital stock, $300,000; divided into 3,000 shares, of $100 each; principal place of business, San Francisco; incorporated July 14th, 1864.

San Francisco Insurance Company.—Capital stock, $300,000; divided into 3,000 shares, of $100 each; principal place of business, San Francisco; incorporated March 28th, 1861.

National Insurance Company (sold to London, Liverpool & Globe).—Capital stock, $1,000,000; divided into 10,000 shares, of $100 each; principal place of business, San Francisco; incorporated December 30th, 1865.

Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company.—Capital stock, $500,000; divided into 1,000 shares, of $500 each; principal place of business, San Francisco; incorporated April 9th, 1863.

Pacific Mutual Insurance Company.—Capital stock, $100,000; divided into 1,000 shares, of $100 each; principal place of business, Sacramento; incorporated January 2d, 1868.

The German Mutual Fire Insurance Company.—Capital stock, $500,000; divided into 2,000 shares, of $250 each; principal place of business, San Francisco; incorporated June 11th, 1857.

Union Insurance Company.—Capital stock, $750,000; divided into 7,500 shares, of $100 each; principal place of business, San Francisco; incorporated April 29th, 1865.

"I am a firm believer," says Dr. Cuyler, "in the moral and spiritual influence of an *open fire*." To make home attractive there must be somewhere in the house a common family rendezvous, and that ought to present a more radiant attraction than a black hole in the floor, through which hot air pours forth from a subterranean furnace. Men will fight for their altars and their firesides, but what orator ever invoked a burst of patriotism in behalf of steam-pipes and registers?

An Effectual Cure for Ear-ache.—Take a small piece of cotton batting or cotton wool, making a depression in the centre with the end of a finger, and fill it with as much ground pepper as will rest on a five-cent piece, gather it into a ball and tie it up, dip the ball into sweet oil and insert in the ear, covering the latter with cotton wool, and use a bandage or cap to retain it in its place.

## COMPLETE LIST OF RAILROADS INCORPORATED IN CALIFORNIA

SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT:

*Showing the roads constructed, in progress of construction, and whose charters have expired by limitation—City Railroads drawn by horses; and those built for short distances to convey coal from the Mount Diablo Mines to the Bay, and other mining railroads, excepted.*

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD—Incorporated October 25, 1853; re-incorporated August 9th, 1853. Capital stock, $800,000. Extending from Sacramento city to Folsom, in Sacramento county—a distance of about 23 miles. Incorporators, Wm. McNulty, C. I. Hutchinson, Julius Wetzler, Wm. H. Watson, J. C. Zabriskie, Lewis B. Harris, C. L. Wilson, Jos. H. Nevit, W. Fern, L. W. Hooker, Addison Martin and Henry Winkle. [First Railroad built in the interior of California.]

PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD—Incorporated October 25, 1851. Capital stock $1,250,000. Act of incorporation amended September 14, 1853, increasing capital stock to $2,000,000. Intended to run from the city of San José to San Francisco. Length 50 miles. [Defunct.]

STOCKTON AND STANISLAUS RAILROAD—Incorporated July 12, 1852; capital stock $600,000; intended to run from Stockton to a point on the Stanislaus River, about a mile from Heath and Emory's Ferry. Length 27 miles. [Defunct.]

SAN JOAQUIN RAILROAD—Incorporated October 13, 1853; capital stock $850,000; intended to run from Stockton to a point of the foothills of the Sierras in a direct course from Stockton to Sonora; thence through Calaveras county; 23 miles of the road to be in San Joaquin county, the balance in Calaveras county. Length, 28 miles. Incorporators, G. A. Shurtleff, P. E. Jordan, C. W. Phelps, E. W. Colt, Wm. Hammond, L. C. Gunn, and others. [Defunct.]

SAN JOAQUIN RAILROAD—Incorporated January 14, 1853; capital stock, $850,000; intended to run from Stockton to a point near where the wagon road leading to Table Mountain Ferry enters the pass in the foothills of the Sierra Nevadas. Length 28 miles; 26 miles to be in San Joaquin county, and two miles in Calaveras county. Incorporators, A. W. Hale, Jos. B. Bidleman, P. Q. Byrne, G. A. Shurtleff, Samuel Knight, L. C. Gunn and others. [Defunct.]

SACRAMENTO, AUBURN AND NEVADA RAILROAD—Incorporated August 17, 1852; capital stock $2,000,000; to run from some point at or near Sacramento, through Auburn, in Placer county, to Nevada City. Length, 63 miles. [Defunct.]

SAN DIEGO AND GILA SOUTHERN PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD—Incorporated November 7, 1854; capital stock, $4,000,000; to run from San Diego, easterly, to the Colorado River at or near the mouth of the Gila. [Defunct.]

SAN JOSE AND SAN JUAN RAILROAD—Incorporated May 17, 1854; capital stock, $750,000; to run from San José to a point on the southern boundary of Santa Clara county. Length, 36 miles. [Defunct.]

MARYSVILLE AND BENICIA NATIONAL RAILROAD—Incorporated April 16, 1853; capital stock, $3,000,000; to run from Benicia, through Solano, Yolo, Sutter and Yuba counties, to Marysville. Length, 85 miles. [Defunct.]

San Francisco and Sacramento Railroad — Incorporated January 21, 1856; capital stock, $2,500,000; to run from Benicia through Solano and Yolo counties to the city of Sacramento. [Defunct.]

Stockton and San Francisco Railroad—Incorporated March 12, 1856; capital stock, $8,500,000; to run from San Francisco to Stockton. Length, 87 miles. [Defunct.]

Oakland Railroad—Incorporated August 13, 1857; capital stock, $100,000; constructed, and now in operation, from the high water mark of San Antonio Creek, at the point of intersection of Seventh street, and running to a depth of five feet at low water tide in the bay of San Francisco. Length, 3¼ miles.

San Francisco and Marysville Railroad—Incorporated November 7, 1857; capital stock, $3,000,000; to run from Marysville, through Yuba, Sutter, Yolo and Solano counties, to Vallejo. Length, 85 miles. [Defunct.]

California Great Trunk of the Pacific and Atlantic Railroad—Incorporated October 6, 1857; capital stock, $6,500,000; to extend from San Francisco to Oroville, in Butte county, passing through the counties of San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Alameda, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Placer, Yuba and Butte. Length, 250 miles. [Defunct.]

Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad—Incorporated September 28, 1859; capital stock, $300,000; to run from Auburn, in Placer county, to Folsom, in Sacramento county, or to some point on the Central Pacific Railroad between Auburn Ravine, in Placer county, or to Folsom. Length, 18 miles. [Defunct.]

California Eastern Extension Railroad—Incorporated August 16, 1859; capital stock. $150,000; to run from a point on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, near the Auburn Ravine, to a point of the foothills about seven miles therefrom. [Defunct.]

California Northern Railroad—Incorporated May 30, 1859; capital stock, $1,500,000, divided into 15,000 shares of $100 each; extending from the town of Oroville, in Butte county, to Marysville. Length, 25 miles. [Built, and running.]

California Northern Railroad—Incorporated June 29, 1860; capital stock, $1,000,000; to run from Oroville, in Butte county, through Butte and Yuba counties, to the Yuba River, at Marysville. Length, 26 miles. [Defunct.]

San Francisco and San Jose Railroad—Incorporated August 18, 1860; capital stock, $2,000,000, divided into 20,000 shares of $100 each; extending from San Francisco to San José. Length, 48 miles. Incorporators, James A. McDougall, Chas. McLaughlin, Timothy Dame, Chas. L. Weller, Henry M. Newhall, T. G. Phelps and Geo. H. Bodfish. [Built, and running.]

San Francisco and San Jose Railroad—Incorporated April 17, 1860; capital stock, $2,000,000; to run from San Francisco to San José. Incorporators, Frederick Billings, J. A. McDougall, T. W. Park, Delos Lake, John Center, and 30 others. [Defunct.]

Butte Railroad—Incorporated May 11, 1860; capital stock, $680,000; to run from Oroville to Marysville. Length, 23 miles. [Defunct.]

SAN FRANCISCO AND OAKLAND RAILROAD—Incorporated October 21, 1861; capital stock, $250,000; to run from San Francisco to a point in the easterly part of the city of Oakland. February 21, 1865, capital stock increased from 2,500 shares at $100 each to 5,000 shares of $100 each. [Defunct.]

WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD—Incorporated December 13, 1862; capital stock, $5,400,000, divided into 54,000 shares at $100 each; extending from San José, through Santa Clara, Alameda, Contra Costa, San Joaquin and Sacramento counties to connect with the Great Central Pacific Railroad. Length, 120 miles. [Twenty miles constructed.]

WOODBRIDGE AND SACRAMENTO-RIVER RAILROAD — Incorporated August 30, 1862; capital stock, $750,000; to run from Woodbridge, San Joaquin county, to Mokelumne City, in said county; thence through Sacramento county to the Sacramento River, at Sharp's Ranch or Landing; thence along the banks of said river down to a point opposite Old Rio Vista. Length, 23 miles. [Defunct.]

PLACERVILLE AND SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD—Incorporated June 12, 1862; capital stock, $1,500,000; extending from Placerville, in El Dorado county, to Folsom, in Sacramento county. Length, 44 miles. [Thirty-four miles constructed.]

YUBA RAILROAD—Incorporated November 17, 1862; capital stock, $500,000; to run from Lincoln, in Placer county, to a point on the Yuba River, Yuba county, near Whiting's Ranch or Ten-Mile House; to pass through Placer, Sutter and Yuba counties. Length, 20 miles. [Defunct.]

ALAMEDA RAILROAD—Incorporated January 13, 1863; capital stock, $750,000; to run from Oakland, through Alameda county, to connect with the Western Pacific Railroad at or near Vallejo Mills. Length, 22 miles.

FREEPORT RAILROAD—Incorporated March 25, 1863; capital stock, $150,000; to run from a point on the Sacramento-Valley Railroad at or near Brighton Station, in Sacramento county, to the Sacramento River, in Sacramento county, at or near the Russian Embarcadero. Length, 10 miles. [Constructed; afterwards sold to Central Pacific Railroad Company, the rails taken up by the Company, and the road abandoned.]

SUTTERVILLE RAILROAD—Incorporated February 18, 1863; capital stock, $75,000; to run from Sutterville, in Sacramento county, to intersect the Sacramento-Valley Railroad at a point in an easterly direction from Sutterville. Length, 3 miles. [Defunct.]

SAN FRANCISCO, ALAMEDA AND STOCKTON RAILROAD—Incorporated December 8, 1863; capital stock, $600,000; to run from the eastern terminus of the San Francisco and Alameda Railroad, and pass through Alameda county, connecting with the Western Pacific Railroad at Vallejo Mills. Length, 18 miles. [Defunct.]

SAN FRANCISCO AND ALAMEDA RAILROAD — Capital stock, $750,000; length, 23 miles. [Consolidated with the San Francisco and Stockton Railroad, October 15, 1864.]

SAN FRANCISCO AND ALAMEDA RAILROAD—Incorporated March 25, 1863; capital stock, $150,000; to run from the extreme western point of the Encinal of San Antonio, Alameda county, through said Encinal to a point at or near the eastern boundary thereof. Length, 5 miles.

STOCKTON AND COPPEROPOLIS RAILROAD—Incorporated January 8, 1863; capital stock, $1,000,000; to run from Stockton through San Joaquin, Stanislaus and Calaveras counties to the town of Copperopolis, in the last named county. [Partly graded; work stopped.]

SACRAMENTO AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD — Incorporated December 5, 1864; capital stock, $500,000; to extend from the city of Sacramento, through Sacramento, Yolo and Solano counties, to a point on the San Francisco and Marysville Railroad. Length, 20 miles. [Defunct.]

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD—Incorporated by Act of Congress, 1862; amended articles of incorporation filed October 8, 1864; extending eastward to the city of Great Salt Lake, to connect with the Union Pacific Railroad. About 450 miles constructed and running. Capital stock, $20,000,000, divided into 20,000 shares of $100 each.

SAN FRANCISCO AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD — Incorporated July 30, 1864; capital stock, $20,000,000; to run from San Francisco via Oakland and Livermore Pass to or near Stockton, connecting with the Railroad across the mountains, at or near Folsom—traversing portions of San Francisco, Alameda, Santa Clara, San Joaquin, Sacramento and El Dorado counties. [Defunct.]

NAPA VALLEY RAILROAD—Incorporated March 26, 1864; capital stock, $750,000; extending from a point in the southeasterly part of Napa township, Napa county, connecting with the San Francisco and Marysville Railroad, and running through Napa city to the Calistoga Springs, in Napa county. Length, 35 miles. [Completed, and running from Napa to Calistoga.]

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD—Incorporated December 2, 1865; capital stock, $30,000,000; to extend from the Bay of San Francisco through Santa Clara, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Tulare, Los Angeles and San Diego counties, to the town of San Diego; thence to the eastern boundary of the State; thence eastward to some point on the Mississippi River. Length, about 720 miles. [Constructed from San José to Gilroy—30 miles—but not yet running.]

SAN FRANCISCO AND WASHOE RAILROAD—Incorporated January 9, 1865; capital stock, $10,000,000; to run from Placerville, El Dorado county, to the boundary line between the States of California and Nevada. Length, 92 miles. [Surveyed and favorably reported upon.]

YERBA BUENA AND OAKLAND RAILROAD—Incorporated November 10, 1865; to run from Yerba Buena, or Goat Island, to the terminus of the San Francisco and Oakland Railroad, in Alameda county. Length, 3 miles. [Nothing done.]

YERBA BUENA RAILROAD—Incorporated October 28, 1865; capital stock, $100,000; to run round Goat Island, above high water mark. Length, 3 miles. Incorporators, S. F. Butterworth, Edward Tompkins, D. P. Barstow, D. N. Hawley, Henry F. Williams, D. B. Pecknaf, Wm. Holman, Wm. C. Tompkins, R. G. Rowley, Addison Martin. [Nothing done.]

CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD—Incorporated January 10, 1865; a consolidation of the San Francisco and Marysville Company with the Sacramento and San Francisco Company; capital stock, $3,500,000; extending from Vallejo to Sacramento; also from a point on said line at or

near Putah Creek, in Yolo or Solano county, to the city of Marysville; passing through Solano, Yolo, Sacramento, Sutter, Yuba and Napa counties. Length, about 105 miles. [Built, and running from Vallejo to Sacramento—60 miles.]

California and Oregon Railroad—Incorporated June 30, 1865; capital stock, $15,000,000; consolidated with the other California and Oregon Railroad Company, January 16, 1868; to run from the city of Marysville to the boundary line between the States of California and Oregon, passing through Yuba, Butte, Tehama, Shasta and Siskiyou counties. Authorized to construct a telegraph line, and to change the southern termini of railroad and telegraph lines to some other point on the Pacific Railroad between Roseville and the bridge across the American River. Length of railroad and telegraph lines, 313 miles.

Stockton and Copperopolis Railroad—Incorporated October 11, 1865; capital stock, $1,200,000; to run from Stockton, through San Joaquin, Stanislaus and Calaveras counties, to Copperopolis. [20 miles graded.]

Contra Costa Railroad—Incorporated April 6, 1865; capital stock, $100,000; to run from a point on the line of the San Francisco and Alameda Railroad, to a point at or near the northerly boundary of the city of Oakland. Length, 3 miles. [Defunct.]

Venice Junction Railroad—Incorporated May 28, 1866; capital stock, $600,000; to run from Stockton through San Joaquin county, to a point on the San Joaquin river known as Venice. Length, 15 miles. [Nothing done.]

Pacific Terminus Railroad—Incorporated March 29, 1866; capital stock, $1,000,000; to run from a point in the Bay of San Francisco, eastwardly through and across the Contra Costa Mountains, to the plains east of the same, ten miles in length, with the intention of continuing the same to Sacramento. [Nothing done. Company received a grant of land from the Legislature, near Goat Island, for a depot.]

San Francisco Central Pacific Railroad—Incorporated October 3, 1866; capital stock, $2,000,000; to run from Benicia through Solano and Yolo counties to Sacramento City, and there connect with the Central Pacific Railroad. Length, 55 miles. [Defunct.]

Stanislaus and Mariposa Railroad—Incorporated June 14, 1866; capital stock, $1,500,000; to run from a point connecting the Stockton and Copperopolis Railroad, about twenty miles east from Stockton, through San Joaquin and Stanislaus counties, to the Tuolumne River at Lagrange. Length, 50 miles. [Defunct.]

San Joaquin River and Livermore Pass Railroad—Incorporated January 9, 1867; to extend from Antioch, in Contra Costa county, to a point on the Western Pacific Railroad a few miles east of Livermore Pass. Length, 25 miles. [Nothing done.]

Oroville and Virginia City Railroad—Incorporated April 12, 1867; capital stock, $5,000,000; to run from Oroville, in Butte county, up the North Fork of Feather River, through Plumas county *via* Beckwith's Pass, to the eastern boundary of the State. Length, 110 miles. [Nothing done.]

Martinez and Amador Valley Railroad—Incorporated April 5,

1867; capital stock, $350,000; to run from Martinez, *via* Pacheco, Walnut-Creek House, Alamo and Danville, to the line of Contra Costa and Alameda counties in Amador Valley, by such route as shall hereafter be determined by the Company. Length, about 25 miles. [Nothing yet done.]

MARYSVILLE RAILROAD—Incorporated November 29, 1867; capital stock, $2,000,000; consolidated with the California and Oregon Railroad Company January 16, 1868. Length, 35 miles.

OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA RAILROAD—Incorporated November 16, 1867; capital stock, $150,000; to run from a point on the line of the San Francisco and Alameda Railroad, on the Encinal of San Antonio (at the termination thereof), to a point at or near the northerly boundary of the city of Oakland—all in Alameda county. Length, 3 miles. [Nothing yet done.]

TERMINAL CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD—Incorporated January 30, 1867; capital stock, $4,000,000; to run from Yerba Buena, or Goat Island, to the town of Vallejo, in Solano county, passing through San Francisco, Alameda, Contra Costa and Solano counties. Length, 32 miles.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD—Incorporated March 21, 1867; to run from Sacramento City through Sacramento, San Joaquin, Contra Costa, Alameda and San Francisco counties to Yerba Buena, or Goat Island, as a branch of the Great Central Pacific Railroad. Length, 90 miles.

VALLEJO AND SONOMA COUNTY RAILROAD—Incorporated February 26, 1868; capital stock, $2,500,000; to run from Vallejo, on the line of the California Pacific Railroad, through Sonoma and Santa Rosa to Healdsburg, with a branch from Santa Rosa to Bloomfield, in Sonoma county. Length, 62 miles. [Nothing yet done.]

SAN FRANCISCO AND HUMBOLDT BAY RAILROAD—Incorporated March 2, 1868; capital stock, $8,600,000; to run from Saucelito, in Marin county, through Marin, Sonoma, Mendocino and Humboldt counties to Humboldt Bay. Length, 200 miles. [Middle section of 15 miles, through Sonoma county, built. This entire section—50 miles in length—will be completed during the present year.]

PETALUMA AND HEALDSBURG RAILROAD—Incorporated March 18, 1868; capital stock, $800,000; to run from Petaluma to Healdsburg, in Sonoma county. Length, 32 miles. [Nothing yet done.]

PETALUMA AND EAGLE-POINT RAILROAD—Incorporated March 18, 1868; capital stock, $250,000; to extend from a point commencing at the terminus of the present railroad running from Petaluma Creek, in Sonoma county, to and through the city of Petaluma; thence down the west side of said creek to a point at or near Eagle Point. Length, 12 miles. [Surveyed and located.]

SOLANO AND YOLO RAILROAD—Incorporated May 21, 1868; capital stock, $500,000; to run from Cache Slough, in Solano county, to a point on Cache Creek, Yolo county, hereafter to be agreed upon. Length, about 25 miles. [Nothing yet done.]

SANTA CLARA AND PAJARO VALLEY RAILROAD—Incorporated January 2, 1868; capital stock, $1,000,000; to run from San José to Gilroy, in Santa Clara county. Length, 30 miles. [Built as a section of the Southern Pacific Railroad.]

STOCKTON AND TULARE RAILROAD—Incorporated October 16, 1868; capital stock, $4,000,000; to run from Stockton through San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Merced and Fresno counties to Sycamore Bend, on the San Joaquin River, in Fresno county. Length, 100 miles. [Nothing yet done.]

STOCKTON AND MERCED RAILROAD—Incorporated September 2, 1868; capital stock, $1,500,000; to run from Stockton, or a point on the old line of the Stockton and Copperopolis Railroad in San Joaquin county, south, through San Joaquin, Stanislaus and Merced counties, to a point at or near the Merced River, in Merced county. Length, 50 miles. [Nothing yet done.]

PACIFIC AND SAN BERNARDINO RAILROAD—Incorporated October 2, 1868; capital stock, $2,000,000; to run from San Bernardino to Anaheim Landing, in Los Angeles county. Length, 60 miles.

SAN FRANCISCO BAY RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH LINE—Incorporated September 25, 1868; to run from Goat Island to Stockton; also, from the Encinal, on the Bay of San Francisco, to a point on the Western Pacific Railroad at or near Vallejo Mills, with a branch from said line to the said Western Pacific Railroad in the Livermore Plains; also, from San Francisco to a point on the said Western Pacific Railroad at or near Vallejo Mills. Length, 100 miles.

MONTEREY AND SALINAS RAILROAD—Incorporated January 2, 1868; capital stock, $250,000; to run from the city of Monterey, in Monterey county, to such point on the Salinas Plains as may hereafter be selected. Length, 18 miles.

SAN FRANCISCO, VALLEJO AND HUMBOLDT BAY RAILROAD—Incorporated February 10, 1868; capital stock, $10,000,000; to run from Vallejo, Solano county, to Eureka, in Humboldt county, passing through Solano, Napa, Sonoma, Mendocino, and Humboldt counties to a point on Humboldt Bay, at or near Eureka. Length, 300 miles.

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY RAILROAD—Incorporated February 5, 1868; capital stock, $15,000,000; to run from Stockton, and between Stockton and the crossing of the San Joaquin River, to a point on Kern River, in Tulare county—both points hereafter to be selected. Length, 300 miles.

SONOMA COUNTY RAILROAD—Incorporated January 10, 1868; capital stock, $1,000,000; to run from Petaluma, *via* Santa Rosa, to Healdsburg, with a branch from some point on the line to Bloomfield. Length of both roads, about 40 miles. [Charter transferred to San Francisco and Humboldt Bay Railroad. First section of 15 miles now being constructed by the latter Company.]

BIG BASIN RAILROAD—Incorporated February 12, 1868; capital stock, $20,000; to run from the most practicable shipping place at New-Year's Point, in Santa Cruz county; passing thence along or near the margin of the Pacific Ocean to the mouth of a gulch known as the Waddell Gulch; thence up said gulch to Section 8th of Township 9, south of Range 3, west of Mount Diablo Range. Length, 10 miles.

BUTANO AND GARZAS RAILROAD—Incorporated February 13, 1868; capital stock, $24,000; to run from Pigeon Point, in Santa Cruz county, to the head-waters of Butano Creek, in said county, with a branch to the head-waters of Garzas Creek, in said county. Length, 12 miles.

FEATHER RIVER AND BECKWITH'S PASS RAILROAD—Incorporated June 8, 1868; capital stock, $8,000,000; to run from Oroville, in Butte county, up the North Fork of Feather River, through Plumas county, *via* Beckwith's Pass, to the eastern boundary of California. Length, 145 miles. [Being located.]

SAN JOSE AND SANTA CLARA (HORSE) RAILROAD—Incorporated July 9, 1868; capital stock, $200,000; extending from San Jose to Santa Clara, in Santa Clara county. Length, about 3 miles. [Completed and running.]

## STATE TITLES.

### Manner of Proceeding in order to Procure State Titles to School, Tide, Salt Marsh, Swamp and Overflowed Lands.

Application is made in all cases to the State Surveyor-General, who is *ex officio* Land Register, who has maps describing each class of land to which the State is or may be entitled, which accounts will show the number of survey or location, the date of approval, the name, subdivision of section, the price per acre at which the same is of locator, the description of the lands by township, range, section, and sold, the amount paid, the date of payment, the number and date of certificate of purchase.

The following are the amounts to be paid at Land Office for such lands: For certificate of purchase, duplicate or patent, $3; for certifying a contested case to District Court, $10; for copies of papers, 15 cents per folio; for certificate with seal attached, 50 cents.

The Surveyor-General is the agent for the location of the unsold portion of the 500,000 acres of land granted to the State for school purposes; the unsold portion of seventy-two sections granted to the State for a seminary of learning; the unsold portion of ten sections granted to the State for the erection of public buildings; the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections granted for the use of public schools, and lands in lieu thereof, together with the grant of 150,000 acres for the benefit of an Agricultural College.

Upon any person applying for any of the land above described, the Surveyor-General will communicate with the proper United States Land Office and ask that the land described in the application be accepted in part satisfaction of the grant under which it is located, and when the acceptance of the Register of the Land Office is obtained, he will give the party applying a certificate to authorize the County Treasurer of the County in which the lands are situated to receive payment thereon.

Whenever any location of State lands has been made or approved by the Surveyor-General, the purchaser must within fifty days from date of approval present his copy of same to the County Treasurer, who will receive the amount, whether in full or in part, as provided by law, and the fee for certificate of purchase, endorsing his receipt, which shall be returned to the purchaser. All subsequent payments, whether of principal or interest, must be paid to the County Treasurer in the same manner. The purchaser must take his certificate

to the Auditor, who will charge the amount named to the account of Treasurer.

SWAMP, OVERFLOWED, SALT MARSH AND TIDE LANDS.

The swamp, overflowed, salt marsh and tide lands belonging to the State are sold for one dollar per acre, in gold coin, payable twenty per cent. of principal within fifty days from date of approval, the remainder of principal one year from the time the Legislature shall require, or before, if desired by the purchaser; provided that the legal interest be paid annually, in advance, from date of approval.

The applicant must make affidavit before a competent officer that he is a citizen of the United States, or has filed his intention of becoming such; that he is a resident of the State, and of lawful age; that he desires to purchase said land (describing it). If the purchaser be a female, she must state that she is entitled to purchase and hold real estate in her own name. The affidavit and application must be filed in the office of the Surveyor of the county in which such land is situated.

Whenever any purchasers of the swamp, tide or overflowed lands wish to reclaim the same, they must present their petition to the Board of Supervisors of the county where the lands are located, describing the lands by township, range, section and subdivision of section, the quantity sold and unsold, and the number of acres in each tract sold. The petition must be sworn to by at least one of the petitioners, and published for four weeks in the county newspaper where the lands are situated. Upon the approval of their petition by the Board of Supervisors the petitioners can establish such laws as they deem necessary for such reclamation, and can elect three of their members by the votes of parties representing at least one half of the land sought to be reclaimed, to act as a Board of Trustees.

SCHOOL LANDS.

The unsold portion of the 500,000 acres granted to the State for school purposes; the unsold portion of the seventy-two sections granted to the State for public buildings; the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections granted for school purposes, and lands selected in lieu thereof—are sold for $1 25 per acre, in gold coin, payable twenty per cent. of principal within fifty days from date of certificate of purchase, the balance bearing interest of ten per cent. per annum, in advance, the remainder of principal to be paid within one year from the time the Legislature may require, or before, if the purchaser wishes to do so.

Whenever any one desires to purchase less than 40 acres of a sixteenth or thirty-sixth section of a township which has been surveyed by the United States, such person must make affidavit before an authorized officer that he is a citizen of the United States, or has filed his intention of becoming such, is a resident of the State, of lawful age, that he or she desires to purchase said lands (describing the same). If the applicant is a female, she must state that she is entitled to purchase and hold real estate in her own name.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

In cases where patents to lands have been issued to a person who dies before the date of such patent, the title of the land becomes vested

in the heirs of deceased patentee, the same as if the patent had been issued during life.

In case the land sold proves to be in a grant, or not the property of the State, the purchaser of a certificate can receive from the County Treasurer the equivalent to the amount upon any of the same class of land the purchaser may desire.

Whenever a purchaser desires to abandon the location made by him, he can do so by surrendering his certificate to the Register.

Certificates of purchase can be subject to sale and transfer, the same as other property, if executed before an officer of the law.

All the swamp, overflowed, marsh and tide lands within one mile of the prison at San Quentin, within five miles of the city and county of San Francisco, and within five miles of the city of Oakland, are not subj ct to sale.

Applicants for swamp or overflowed salt marsh and tide lands are not restricted as to quantity, but each person can purchase as much of these lands as he pleases—provided he has the money to pay his twenty per cent. down and the annual interest on the principal thereafter.

Application for swamp or overflowed salt marsh and tide lands is made to the County Surveyor of the county in which these lands are situated.

### SCHOOL WARRANTS.

The mistake is often made of confounding with the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in each township what have been granted the State by Congress for school purposes. This is an error. Congress granted the State 500,000 acres of land for school purposes, and the State, through its Legislature, authorized the issue of these warrants, for which the State has already received payment from individuals. These warrants can be floated upon any public surveyed land of the United States not occupied by preëmptors or as homesteads.

These warrants are very scarce, selling from two to three dollars per acre in the market. Most of them have been located, and hence drawn in by the State Locating Agents.

Nor is it always very easy to procure the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, even now. So great is the desire on the part of persons to procure lands, that, as soon as a township is surveyed and a map of same made and filed in the Register's Office, half a dozen parties stand ready to pounce upon the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections; still, the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections of a great many of the townships, long since surveyed, have not yet been sold, and present favorable locations to those in search of farms and pleasant homes in the country.

The Secretary of the Labor Exchange is provided with information regarding the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections that can yet be procured by parties desirous of locating upon them, as well as many valuable statistics regarding both the lands belonging to the State and those belonging to the United States, which information is cheerfully given, without price, to those who seek it.

---

"What makes your cows so cross?" said an old lady to the milkman the other day. "Cross, madam? they are the gentlest things in the world." "Well, the milk is always sour," replied the madam.

## THE NEW CHINESE TREATY.

The following is the full text of the Chinese-American Treaty, as just ratified by the United States Senate:

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES TO THE TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE TA-TSING EMPIRE, OF THE 18TH OF JUNE, 1858.

Whereas, since the conclusion of the treaty between the United States of America and the Ta-Tsing Empire (China), of the 18th of June, 1858, circumstances have arisen showing the necessity of additional articles thereto, the President of the United States and the august Sovereign of the Ta-Tsing Empire having named for their plenipotentiaries, to wit, the President of the United States of America, Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State; and his Majesty the Emperor of China, Anson Burlingame, accredited as his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Chih-Kang and Sun Chia-Ku, of the second Chinese rank, Associated High Envoys and Ministers of his said Majesty; and the said plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ART. 1. His Majesty the Emperor of China, being of the opinion that in making concessions to the citizens or subjects of foreign Powers of the privilege of residing on certain tracts of land, or resorting to certain waters of that Empire for purposes of trade, he has by no means relinquished his right of eminent domain or dominion over the said land and waters, hereby agrees that no such concession or grant shall be construed to give to any Power or party which may be at war with or hostile to the United States the right to attack the citizens of the United States or their property within said lands or waters; and the United States, for themselves, hereby agree to abstain from offensively attacking the citizens or subjects of any Power or party, or their property, with which they may be at war, on any such tract of land or waters of the said Empire; but nothing in this article shall be construed to prevent the United States from resisting an attack by any hostile Power or party upon their citizens or their property. It is further agreed that if any right or interest in any tract of land in China has been or shall hereafter be granted by the Government of China to the United States or their citizens, for purposes of trade or commerce, that grant shall in no event be construed to divest the Chinese authorities of their right of jurisdiction over persons and property within said tract of land, except so far as that right may have been expressly relinquished by treaty.

ART. 2. The United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of China, believing that the safety and prosperity of commerce will thereby best be promoted, agree that any privilege or immunity in respect to trade or navigation within the Chinese dominions which may not have been stipulated for by treaty, shall be subject to the discretion of the Chinese Government, and may be regulated by it accordingly, but not in a manner or spirit incompatible with the treaty stipulation of the parties.

ART. 3. The Emperor of China shall have the right to appoint Con-

suls at ports of the United States who shall enjoy the same privileges and immunities as those enjoyed by public law and treaty in the United States by the Consuls of Great Britain and Russia, or either of them.

ART. 4. The 29th article of the treaty of the 18th of June, 1858, having stipulated for the exemption of Christian citizens of the United States, and Chinese converts, from persecution in China on account of their faith, it is further agreed that citizens of the United States in China, of every religious persuasion, and Chinese subjects in the United States, shall enjoy entire liberty of conscience and shall be exempt from all disability or persecution on account of their religious faith or worship in either country. Cemeteries for sepulture of the dead of whatever nativity or nationality shall be held in respect and free from disturbance or profanation.

ART. 5. The United States of America and the Emperor of China cordially recognize the inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home and allegiance, and also the mutual advantage of the free migration and emigration of their citizens and subjects respectively from one country to the other, for purposes of curiosity, trade, or as permanent residents; the high contracting parties, therefore, join in reprobating any other than an entirely voluntary emigration for these purposes. They consequently agree to pass laws making it a penal offence for a citizen of the United States to take Chinese subjects either to the United States or to any other foreign country, or for a Chinese subject to take citizens of the United States to China or any other foreign country, without their free and voluntary consent respectively.

ART. 6. Citizens of the United States visiting or residing in China shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities or exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation, and, reciprocally, Chinese subjects visiting or residing in the United States shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities and exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation.

ART. 7. The United States and the Emperor of China, recognizing in the present progress of nations a favorable tendency toward unity of civilization, and regarding a unity of money and a unity of weights and measures as favorable to that great object, do hereby agree that they will use their influence and efforts to obtain the establishment, by the general agreement of nations, of representative coins having a common value, and also a common standard of weights and measures for all countries.

ART. 8. The United States freely agree that Chinese subjects shall, without hindrance on account of their nationality or religion, be admitted to all schools, colleges and other public educational institutions, without being subject to any religious or political test; and, on the other hand, his Majesty the Emperor of China agrees that citizens of the United States may freely establish and maintain schools in that Empire at those places where foreigners are permitted by treaty to reside.

ART. 9. The United States, always disclaiming and discouraging all practices of unnecessary dictation and intervention by one nation in

the affairs or domestic administration of another, do hereby freely disclaim any intention or right to intervene in the construction of railroads, telegraphs or other material internal improvements. On the other hand, his Majesty the Emperor of China reserves to himself the right to decide the time and manner and circumstances of introducing such improvements within his dominions. With this mutual understanding, it is agreed by the contracting parties that if at any time hereafter his Imperial Majesty shall determine to construct or cause to be constructed works of the character mentioned within the Empire, and shall make application to the United States or any other Western Power for facilities to carry out that policy, the United States will, in that case, designate and authorize suitable engineers to be employed by the Chinese Government, and will recommend to other nations an equal compliance with such application—the Chinese Government in that case protecting such engineers in their persons and property, and paying them a reasonable compensation for their services.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty, and hereto affixed the seals of their arms.

Done at Washington, the 4th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, ANSON BURLINGAME,
CHIH KANG, SUN CHIA KU.

## TABLE

SHOWING THE COMPARATIVE DISTANCE OF LONDON, BY GIBRALTAR AND SUEZ CANAL,* AND SAN FRANCISCO, FROM COMMERCIAL POINTS IN AUSTRALIA AND ASIA.

| Oriental Points. | From London via Gibraltar and Suez Canal.* | From San Francisco direct. Ocean Route. | Differences in favor of San Francisco. | Differences in favor of London. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Melbourne | 11,281 | 7,902 | 3,379 | .... |
| Yokohama | 11,504 | 4,520 | 6,984 | .... |
| Shanghai | 10,469 | 5,555 | 4,914 | .... |
| Hongkong | 9,769 | 6,355 | 3,314 | .... |
| Manila | 9,639 | 6,135 | 3,504 | .... |
| Singapore | 8,239 | 7,785 | 454 | .... |
| Penang | 7,859 | 8,165 | .... | 306 |
| Calcutta | 7,946 | 9,665 | .... | 1,719 |
| Ceylon | 6,646 | 9,378 | .... | 2,732 |

TABLE, SHOWING THE COMPARATIVE DISTANCE OF LONDON VIA GIBRALTAR AND SUEZ CANAL, AND NEW YORK VIA SAN FRANCISCO, AND FROM THE SAME POINTS.

| Oriental Points. | From London via Gibraltar and Suez Canal. | From New York via San Francisco. | Differences in favor of New York. | Differences in favor of London. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Melbourne | 11,281 | 10,902 | 379 | .... |
| Yokohama | 11,509 | 7,520 | 3,989 | .... |
| Shanghai | 10,469 | 8,555 | 1,914 | .... |
| Hongkong | 9,669 | 9,355 | 314 | .... |
| Manila | 9,639 | 9,135 | 504 | .... |
| Singapore | 8,239 | 10,785 | .... | 2,446 |
| Penang | 7,859 | 11,165 | .... | 3,306 |
| Calcutta | 7,946 | 12,665 | .... | 4,719 |
| Ceylon | 6,646 | 12,378 | .... | 5,732 |

*To be completed October 1st, 1869.

## CALIFORNIA LABOR EXCHANGE.

The necessity for this valuable and popular institution was suggested by the great influx of immigration during the season of active opposition between the ocean steamship lines, with their consequent cheap fares, by which the city was overstocked with idlers, seeking employment without being able to obtain it. At the same time the demand for workmen in the various departments of labor throughout the interior of the State was pressing, and it required only some such medium of intercommunication as that afforded by the Exchange to establish a perfect system of accommodation between the parties immediately interested. To meet the exigency which presented itself became a subject of serious import. Many plans had been suggested, and several tried without success, until a number of large-minded men hit upon the idea embodied in the institution under consideration. It was put into practice about the 25th of April, 1868; since which time its various workings have been eminently satisfactory, at trifling cost, in comparison with the vast magnitude of the benefits conferred. In a period of seven months, up to the first of November, no less than thirteen thousand persons, representing one hundred and fifty-three different occupations, were furnished with employment. In the same period the total expenses for room-rent, salaries, permanent fixtures, incidentals, etc., amounted to the comparatively insignificant sum of $5,975 48.

### OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

President—Ira. P. Rankin; Vice President—C. V. Gillespie; Treasurer—Charles. E. McLane; Secretary—John White; Trustees (Active)—Ira P. Rankin, S. F. Butterworth, C. V. Gillespie, E. Grisar, Charles E. McLane, I. Friedlander, J. B. Roberts; Trustees (ex-officio)—Gov. H. H. Haight, Mayor Frank McCoppin, James Otis, R. B. Swain, C. F. Mebius, M. L. G. Salomon, Thomas Anderson, J. R. Kelley, A. S. Hallidie, W. L. Booker, C. Meyer, John Flanagan, H. L. Lidstrom, Stewart Menzies.

The occupations provided with employment from the 27th of April to October 31st, 1868, are as follow:

Architects, 1; apprentices of all occupations, 13; bakers, 12; barbers, 7; barkeepers, 6; basket makers, 24; bed makers, 7; bar tenders, 1; bell hangers, 2; belt makers, 2; blacksmiths, 198; boiler makers, 48; bookbinders, 2; bookkeepers, 3; bootmakers, 20; bottlers, 5; boys, 296; bricklayers, 94; brickmakers, 17; brewer, 1; bridge builder, 1; brush and broom makers, 4; burnishers, 6; butchers, 45; butter makers, 8; cabinet makers, 55; canvassers, 26; carpet weavers, 3; house carpenters, 1,110; ship carpenters, 22; carriage builders, 8; carriage painters, 4; carriage trimmers, 7; caulker, 1; charcoal burners, 3; carver, 1; clerks, 36; coachmen, 14; coal miners, 24; coal passers, 23; confectioners, 4; cooks, 309; coopers, 30; dairymen, 11; dish washers, 73; distillers, 3; druggists, 2; engineers, 27; farm laborers, 1,199; firemen, for steamboats, 23; fishermen, 5; foundrymen, 11; gardeners, 42; grooms, 24; gilders, 4; gunsmiths, 3; harness makers, 34; iron moulders, 16; laborers in general work, 3,408; laundrymen, 11; locksmiths, 4; lumbermen, 193; machinists, 43; man and wife, 56; marble cutters, 2;

marble polishers, 14; masons, 46; mattress makers, 7; milkers, 115; millers, 8; millwrights, 6; miners, 221; mowers, 9; nurses, 6; ostlers, 28; ox-teamsters, 63; house painters, 120; pattern makers, 5; plasterers, 42; plumbers, 5; porters, 17; printers, 5; quartz miners, 24; quarrymen, 29; salesmen, 12; sawyers, 30; sheep shearers, 7; shepherds, 35; shipsmiths, 4; shoemakers, 62; smelters, 6; soap makers, 4; stewards, 13; seamen, 6; tailors, 15; tanners, 8; teamsters, 353; tin roofers, 3; tinsmiths, 33; trunkmaker, 1; turners, 9; upholsterers, 19; varnishers, 9; wagon makers, 29; weavers, 5; wheelwrights, 32; wood choppers, 214; miscellaneous, 230.

TABLE,

Exhibiting the demand for and distribution of labor during the months of August, September, October, and November, 1868:

| Counties. | Ordered. | Sent. | Unfilled. | Counties. | Ordered. | Sent. | Unfilled. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alameda | 1087 | 791 | 296 | San Joaquin | 92 | 52 | 40 |
| Alpine | 1 | 1 | .... | San Luis Obispo | 15 | 8 | 7 |
| Butte | 12 | 5 | 7 | San Mateo | 949 | 635 | 314 |
| Calaveras | 4 | 1 | 3 | Santa Barbara | 21 | 8 | 13 |
| Colusa | 33 | 15 | 18 | Santa Clara | 127 | 78 | 49 |
| Contra Costa | 295 | 117 | 178 | Santa Cruz | 36 | 16 | 20 |
| El Dorado | 16 | 4 | 12 | Solano | 254 | 91 | 163 |
| Fresno | 13 | 2 | 11 | Sonoma | 108 | 69 | 39 |
| Humboldt | 12 | 4 | 8 | Sierra | 1 | 1 | .... |
| Kern | 43 | 14 | 29 | Siskiyou | 1 | 1 | .... |
| Klamath | 4 | 1 | 3 | Stanislaus | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Lake | 8 | 1 | 7 | Sutter | 26 | 6 | 20 |
| Los Angeles | 26 | 14 | 12 | Tehama | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Marin | 131 | 73 | 58 | Tulare | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Mariposa | 4 | 2 | 2 | Trinity | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Mendocino | 90 | 56 | 34 | Tuolumne | 1 | 1 | .... |
| Merced | 2 | 2 | .... | Yolo | 59 | 14 | 45 |
| Monterey | 38 | 19 | 19 | Yuba | 24 | 2 | 22 |
| Napa | 7 | 30 | 27 | State of Nevada | 104 | 74 | 30 |
| Nevada | 104 | 48 | 56 | State of Oregon | 12 | 5 | 7 |
| Placer | 99 | 57 | 42 | Washington Territory | 50 | 26 | 24 |
| Plumas | 11 | 1 | 10 | Arizona Territory | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Sacramento | 657 | 635 | 22 | Honolulu, H. I. | 4 | 4 | .... |
| San Diego | 5 | 2 | 3 | | | | |
| San Francisco | 2545 | 2066 | 479 | | 7191 | 5057 | 2134 |

NATIONALITIES

Of the various persons applying for and provided with employment from May 1st to November 30th, 1868: Americans, 2,154; Austrians, 11; Belgians, 10; Bengalese, 4; Canadian, 1; Danes, 88; English, 975; French, 262; Germans, 1,085; Irish, 4,318; Italians, 67; Mexicans, 8; Netherlanders, 8; Norwegians, 63; Poles, 24; Portuguese, 19; Prussians, 16; Russians, 4; Sandwich Islanders, 2; Scotch, 286; Spanish, 15; Swedes, 114; Swiss, 61; Unknown, 210. Total, 9,833.

Of those provided with employment, the numbers who arrived in the State during the years 1867 and 1868 exceed by about 5,500 those who arrived from the year 1846 up to November 30th, 1868.

*Female Department.*—The statistics of this department have not as yet been tabulated, but are embraced in the following statements, to-wit: The number of women and girls provided with employment is about two thousand, who have been sent into the country, where their services are most needed. This branch of the Exchange has been in operation four months; the expense of conducting it has been about $150, which sum is included in the general aggregate elsewhere named.

Proportion of married and single men provided with employment: Married, 2,025; single, 7,606; unknown, 202.

List of orders for mechanics and laborers received at the California Labor Exchange during November, 1868:

| Occupations | Nos. | Wages per day, etc. | Wages per m'th and found. | For City. | For Country. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apprentices | 1 | | $25@28 | 1 | .... |
| Barbers | 2 | | $90@100 | 2 | .... |
| Blacksmiths | 35 | $2 50@4 | $90@100 | 5 | 30 |
| Bootmakers | 4 | Piece | $35@75 | .... | 4 |
| Boys | 47 | | $10@40 | 31 | 16 |
| Bricklayers | 5 | $5@6 | | 5 | .... |
| Butchers | 1 | | $35@60 | 1 | .... |
| Buttermakers | 2 | | $30@40 | .... | 2 |
| Boot Blacks | 1 | | $30@40 | 1 | .... |
| Cabinetmakers | 14 | Piece, and $3@$4 50 | | 14 | .... |
| Canvassers | 1 | Commissions | | .... | 1 |
| Carpenters (house) | 94 | $3@4 | | 63 | 31 |
| Charcoal Burners | 2 | | $35 | .... | 2 |
| Clerks | 3 | | $50@100 | 1 | 2 |
| Coal Passers | 3 | | $50 | 3 | .... |
| Cooks | 41 | | $35@80 | 20 | 21 |
| Coopers | 4 | $2 75@3 50 | | 4 | .... |
| Coachmen | 3 | | $30@50 | 2 | 1 |
| Dish Washers | 11 | | $20@35 | 11 | .... |
| Druggists | 1 | | $60 | 1 | .... |
| Engineers | 7 | $4@5 | | .... | 7 |
| Farmers | 89 | $1 50@2 50 | $20@40 | .... | 89 |
| Firemen | 20 | | $50@60 | 12 | 8 |
| Flour Packers | 3 | | $30 | 3 | .... |
| Foundrymen | 4 | $2@2 50 | | 4 | .... |
| Garneners and Grooms | 10 | | $30@45 | 4 | 6 |
| Generally useful | 21 | | $20@70 | 13 | 8 |
| Grooms | 2 | | $30@45 | 1 | 1 |
| Harness Makers | 2 | $2 50@4 | | 2 | .... |
| Iron Moulders | 2 | $3 50@4 | | 2 | .... |
| Laborers | 576 | $1 50@3 | $25@50 | 186 | 390 |
| Laundrymen | 3 | | $30@40 | 3 | .... |
| Lumbermen | 11 | | $35@70 | .... | 11 |
| Machinists | 2 | $3 50@4 50 | | 2 | .... |
| Man and Wife | 8 | | $50@80 | .... | 8 |
| Masons | 1 | $4@5 | | 1 | .... |
| Milkers | 20 | | $30@40 | .... | 20 |
| Millers | 1 | $3@4 | | 1 | .... |
| Miners | 200 | $2 50@3 | $40@60 | .... | 200 |
| Nurses | 1 | | $25@35 | 1 | .... |
| Ostlers | 32 | | $30@45 | 19 | 13 |
| Painters (house) | 7 | $2 50@4 | | 7 | .... |
| Plasterers | 11 | $4@5 | | 11 | .... |
| Porters | 1 | | $30@40 | 1 | .... |
| Potato Diggers | 7 | | $30@35 | .... | 7 |
| Peddlers | 2 | | $30@40 | .... | 2 |
| Pile Drivers | 2 | $2 50@3 | | 2 | .... |
| Salesmen | 1 | | $35@50 | .... | 1 |
| Sawyers | 4 | | $40@90 | 4 | .... |
| Shepherds | 13 | | $10 | .... | 13 |
| Shoemakers | 27 | Piece | $25@45 | 27 | .... |
| Sign Carriers | 1 | $1@1 50 | | 1 | .... |
| Soap Makers | 1 | | $35@40 | 1 | .... |
| Stewards | 4 | | $30@40 | 4 | .... |
| Shipsmith | 1 | $4 | | 1 | .... |
| Seamen | 16 | | $25, & $50 ad. | .... | 16 |
| Tailors | 1 | Piece | | 1 | .... |
| Tanners | 1 | | $45@45 | 1 | .... |
| Teamsters | 60 | | $30@65 | 33 | 27 |
| Tin Roofers | 4 | $4 | | 4 | .... |
| Tinsmiths | 7 | $3@4 | | 7 | .... |
| Upholsterers | 2 | $3@4 | | 2 | .... |
| Varnishers | 3 | $2 50@3 50 | | 3 | .... |
| Wagon Makers | 4 | $3@4 | $50@80 | 2 | 2 |
| Waiters | 17 | | $20@40 | 12 | 5 |
| Watchmen | 1 | | $50@75 | 1 | .... |
| Wheelwrights | 5 | $3@4 | $60@80 | 3 | 2 |
| Willow Workers | 22 | Piece | | 22 | .... |
| Wood Choppers | 84 | $1 25@2 per cord | $40@60 | .... | 84 |
| Watch Makers | 1 | | $40@80 | 1 | .... |
| Total | 1600 | | | | |

## RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Delmar, Director of the Bureau of Statistics, has prepared the following summary statement of the length and cost of railroads in the several States at the close of 1867, prepared by R. Fisher, Esq., of New York:

| States, Etc. | Miles | | Cost of Roads and Equipments. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Complete | |
| Maine | 668·29 | 542·57 | $18,039,779 |
| New Hampshire | 667·36 | 687·36 | 22,230,337 |
| Vermont | 601·74 | 588·74 | 24,459,893 |
| Massachusetts | 1,479·50 | 1,400·60 | 71,731,934 |
| Rhode Island | 151·74 | 119·24 | 4,973,682 |
| Connecticut | 793·20 | 637·30 | 14,097,741 |
| New York | 3,830·34 | 4,182·59 | 169,503,176 |
| New Jersey | 964·77 | 911·29 | 64,550,741 |
| Pennsylvania | 4,628·72 | 4,192·81 | 221,947,857 |
| Delaware | 177·40 | 169·40 | 5,417,484 |
| Maryland | 855·35 | 606·69 | 8,716,685 |
| West Virginia | 586·75 | 364·75 | 22,972,154 |
| Virginia | 1,073·32 | 1,494·18 | 49,365,194 |
| North Carolina | 1,367·54 | 1,000·42 | 20,089,040 |
| South Carolina | 1,109·17 | 1,007·17 | 26,961,091 |
| Georgia | 1,750·60 | 1,547·90 | 34,352,624 |
| Florida | 606·60 | 439·60 | 9,416,000 |
| Alabama | 1,537·00 | 850·96 | 27,268,295 |
| Mississippi | 897·90 | 897·90 | 25,508,401 |
| Louisiana | 872·50 | 333·25 | 14,386,557 |
| Tennessee | 1,508·85 | 1,326·35 | 44,386,387 |
| Kentucky | 1,012·10 | 634 90 | 23,719,404 |
| Arkansas | 1,921·23 | 113·00 | 4,400,000 |
| Texas | 2,590·75 | 495·25 | 15,200,000 |
| Ohio | 4,726·46 | 3,397·84 | 147,540,950 |
| Indiana | 2,606·08 | 2,306·05 | 87,560,723 |
| Illinois | 3,607·49 | 3,224·49 | 149,000,657 |
| Michigan | 1,851·88 | 1,062·32 | 45,043,879 |
| Wisconsin | 1,467·70 | 1,036·50 | 40,960,182 |
| Minnesota | 1,646·00 | 419·50 | 11,250,000 |
| Iowa | 2,146·00 | 1,109·00 | 49,191,450 |
| Nebraska, etc | 988·70 | 555·00 | 25,000,000 |
| Missouri | 1,494·48 | 984·75 | 55,754,105 |
| Kansas | 835·00 | 484·00 | 22,500,000 |
| California | 1,093·50 | 382·50 | 27,000,000 |
| Nevada and Utah | 545·30 | 30·00 | 2,000,000 |
| Oregon | 250·50 | 19·50 | 500,000 |
| Aggregate | 54,325·85 | 38,695·81 | $16,540,50.799 |
| Aggregate last year | 54,606·54 | 38,896·26 | 1,592,464,084 |
| Increase over 1866 | 2,719·31 | 1,709·55 | $61,586,715 |

$10,000,000 worth of smoking pipes were manufactured in France last year.

## PHILOSOPHY OF EARTHQUAKES.

BY W. H. RHODES, LL.B.

Were the concluding paragraph of the paper recently read by W. M. Clarke, M.A., F.G.S., before the Royal Society of New South Wales, true in point of fact, there would be no occasion for the essay which follows. The learned gentleman says: "There is, however, one consideration which ought not to be forgotten, that, however man may be affected by these accidental events, the earthquake will ever maintain its supremacy over all phenomena and circumstances; for it is out of the power of man to foresee, to provide for, or to counteract its effects."

Now, without arrogating to ourselves any superior information to that accessible to Dr. Clarke, we are far from admitting that the earthquake occupies in nature the awful supremacy claimed for it by him; on the contrary, we firmly believe that the time is not very distant—nay, it is almost at hand—when science will be fully prepared to disarm the earthquake of its terrors, to predict its advent, and prevent its ravages. We fully subscribe to the maxim of DeQuincey, that "man is so constituted by his Maker as to master all the elements, to bend them to his will, and to triumph over their assaults."

Before the time of Franklin, the lightning occupied the place now claimed for the earthquake; and yet in our day the rod disarms the thunder cloud, and the coward forgets his fears.

In the realm of the material universe, Reason is supreme. To-day, it may be powerless, but to-morrow its reign will be universal. The moment that science solves the question, *What is an earthquake?* reason steps in to strip it of its terrors.

After a careful study of Humboldt, Mallet, Sir Charles Lyell and Count Bylandt de Palstercamp—the most scientific observers of the phenomena of earthquakes—we are prepared to enter upon the following discussion:

1. *What an earthquake is.* An earthquake is an undulation of the surface of the earth, that causes it to oscillate and tremble, or to whirl around with a vorticose motion, or suddenly to rise and fall with a quick irregular motion, not improperly denominated a shock.

In its nature, it is *an electro-magnetic storm in the crust of the earth,* precisely analogous to a hurricane or cyclone in the air.

I deny the volcanic, gas-exploding, vulcanite doctrine *in toto.* I combat the prevailing theory of the origin of earthquakes. An earthquake is not merely a shaking of the ground; it is that, and something else. Volcanoes are not the mothers of earthquakes, but earthquakes are the mothers of volcanoes. The electro-magnetic fluid must have a vent, in order to establish the equilibrium of nature. If it does not readily find one, it creates a volcano. But it must be borne in mind that there are several other *craters,* so to speak, by which the earth's superabundant magnetism escapes. One of these is the *Aurora Borealis,* or *Australis,* as the case may be. But the first consideration is to establish the electrical nature of the shock.

1. The shock is magnetic or electrical, because it moves in waves, oscillations, or undulations, from a common centre of force.

This motion, common to all electrical currents, such as light, heat, etc., is not properly characteristic of a mere shock, or jar of the earth's crust, produced by an explosion. The sound moves in waves, but the detonation is a very different thing from the current itself—the same difference that exists between the thunder and the lightning.

2. Because earthquakes most frequently happen in tropical countries. It is true that slight oscillations are felt in latitudes as high as our own (37° N.), but only in rare instances, and with greatly diminished violence. The home of the earthquake is the electrical belt that swells up at the equator. No argument is necessary to prove that the tropics are more frequently visited with electrical storms of all kinds than temperate or frozen zones. We never encounter cyclones, or typhoons, except right under the line. There the lightning is most terrible, and there the agitations of nature are the most convulsive. But the question meets us here: Why are the tropics more electrical than other portions of the earth's surface? Our theory fully accounts for this.

The earth is not a perfect sphere. It is an oblate spheroid, flattened at the poles. The equatorial regions are elevated in the form of a huge belt or band around the earth, which, according to the measurement of the late Professor Mitchell, is 26 miles high.

Why does this ring exist? No one has attempted to explain it, except on the hypothesis of the old grindstone experiment, that the tendency of a body in revolution is to throw off the particles at the circumference. But to us it seems that a far easier and more philosophical solution would be this: We know that the earth moves, and all the planets revolve about the sun, in the same plane, called the eclyptic. The earth, therefore, always turns the same part of her surface towards all the attracting bodies in the solar universe. This portion is the equator. Hence that part of the earth's crust is always drawn upwards and outwards; that part receives the light, heat and magnetism of the sun and all the other planetary bodies; and that part, being so greatly elevated above the poles, becomes the storehouse of electricity, and disperses it to regions further off, from the direct point of its absorption. If the theory, therefore, be true that earthquakes are magnetic, we must travel towards the equator to encounter the most frequent and terrific shocks. Let us examine the evidence on this point. We need not go back into ancient times for testimony. Let us begin with the great earthquake in the West Indies, in 1692. The centre of force was in the island of Jamaica, but the shock was felt simultaneously throughout the islands in South America and in Southern Mexico. The city of Port Royal was almost entirely destroyed, and thousands of persons lost their lives. Maps of the old city that have come down to us show that only such portions of the city were submerged as were built upon the sands thrown up by the sea. The citadel, having its foundation upon a white, compact limestone, was not disturbed, whilst the loose earth that had been thrown up by the ocean was entirely submerged, and all the superstructures upon it demolished.

On the 20th October, 1687, the city of Quito, in South America, was entirely destroyed; and again, after it had been rebuilt, on the 28th October, 1746. At the same time Callao was demolished, and the whole

population perished. Copiapo was destroyed in 1822; and the city of Valparaiso levelled with the ground.

In 1717, and again in 1773, Guatemala was completely annihilated. Caraccas was destroyed in 1812, and again in 1826.

In the year 1822 the whole of Peru and Northern Chile were convulsed with the most terrific shocks recorded in history, and the whole line of the coast, for an area of more than 100,000 square miles, elevated from two to seven feet permanently.

In June, 1772, Papandayung, a lofty mountain on the island of Java, sunk, carrying with it forty villages, with their inhabitants, and an area of country fifteen miles long by six broad.

Southern Mexico was visited by terrific earthquakes in 1857, and again on the 19th of June, 1858, which lasted in a single oscillation more than one minute and a half.

On the 4th July, 1797, Quito and Pernambuco were both destroyed, and 40,000 persons lost their lives.

In Copiapo, earthquakes are of almost daily recurrence, and in Guatemala and Peru slight oscillations occur with almost all the changes of the seasons.

In addition to this list, selected almost at random, it will be remembered that all the severe shocks of the present disastrous year, at Santa Cruz, the Sandwich Islands, and the cities of Peru, happened within the line of the tropics.

In fact, modern history does not record any very severe shocks outside of the twenty-third parallel of latitude, except along the shores of the Mediterranean, or else in the immediate vicinity of some active volcano. These instances, and others that will readily occur to the memory of the scientific reader, sufficiently establish the second point, to prove earthquake shocks electrical or magnetic.

3. The third argument in favor of the magnetic theory is, the peculiarity of the motion that frequently occurs.

Now, upon the volcanic theory, or the explosion of gases in volcanic craters, the outward motion from the point of disturbance would necessarily be *direct*. The undulations along the earth's crust would be in a straight wave, and there would be no curvilinear action. But many earthquakes, it is well established, have a twisting, circular or vorticose motion. The line is not straight, but is gyratory. Magnetism readily accounts for this, but the volcanic theory does not, and cannot satisfactorily, even when handled by such a master as Robert Mallet. It was this fact that first staggered the faith of Count Bylandt, and finally drove him into the absurd hypothesis "that some shocks were volcanic, and others, especially the vorticose, *electrical*." This same theory is adopted by Dr. W. M. Clarke, of New South Wales, after a full examination of Mallet's great work on the subject.

As instances of this peculiar motion, we may cite the earliest recorded shocks at the island of Rhodes, at Antioch, and at Messina, where marble statues were twisted off at their bases.

Again, during the great Calabrian earthquake of 1783, two obelisks, standing in the Convent of St. Bruno, were twisted, on their pedestals, without falling. But more recently, and at our very doors, precisely the same phenomenon was observable, in the shock of 21st October,

1868. In the towns of Oakland, Alameda and San Leandro, the chimneys in all of these places were curved or twisted by a vorticose motion, from 15° to 20° to the northeast. The rotary motion of each particle or molecule of the earth's crust affected by the shock, was partially communicated to the superstructures, and when the oscillations ceased, the surface recovered its polarity with a jerk or shock that twisted the chimneys off at the weakest point of adhesion; and there they stand as mute but eloquent monuments of the change in the direction of the magnetic pole. In other words, they were struck with lightning from the ground, instead of from the clouds.

4. Earthquakes are electrical, because they affect the outer crust of the globe only. Generally they are not felt to any great depth.

Humboldt, remarking, in his *Cosmos*, on this subject, tells that, in November, 1823, at the great shock in Saxony, the miners at work in the mines of Fahlung and Persberg did not feel the earthquake at all. The magnetic current ran along the crust only, and passed harmlessly over their heads.

It is recorded by Mr. Wilton that the Newcastle shock of 1837 was felt strongly on the Beacon Cliff, but not felt at all in the coal mines, only 23 fathoms below the surface. During 80 shocks, which were felt at Mersticht, in Belgium, from February to April, 1756, the shocks were all stronger in the upper parts of the houses than on the pavements. During the same period, parts of England, France and Germany were shaken; and in the coal pits at Liege, the miners, at the depth of 900 feet, heard a rumbling noise over their heads, whilst those above ground heard a rumbling noise under their feet. There is an instance on record of the reverse of this: about the beginning of the present century, powerful shocks were felt by the miners at work in the silver mines of Marienburg, in Saxony; but when they ascended to the surface, they ascertained that no shock at all had been felt. This circumstance is specially noted by Professor Perrey, and the attention of seismologists called to it as a novelty.

It also appears, from a paper recently contributed by Mr. E. D. Dorsey to the Earthquake Committee of our Chamber of Commerce, that the miners at work in the various localities visited by the terrific shocks on the 13th and 14th August, in South America, experienced no shocks at all at very inconsiderable depths below the surface. The same fact has been communicated to me by Capt. Wilder, late Superintendent of the Ophir Mine. At one time he was extensively engaged in mining in the Island of Cuba, near St. Jago, and during an earthquake in 1848, which was sufficiently severe on the surface to overthrow chimneys, the miners at work less than 1,000 feet below, did not perceive the shock in the slightest degree. I have also been credibly informed that the workmen at Lime Point, near this city, who were only 200 feet below the surface, did not perceive the shock of the 21st October last.

These facts explode the volcanic theory entirely; because, if that were true, the deeper in the earth a person might happen to be at the time of the vibration, the stronger would he feel the shock, being that much nearer the great "central fires," as they are termed, and the point of original disturbance.

5. A fifth argument in favor of the magnetic theory may be found in the effects produced upon the magnet itself.

It is a well-known fact that the Japanese have invented an instrument, that may be properly denominated a *Seismometer*, for the express purpose of prognosticating the approach of earthquakes. A full description of one of these machines may be found in the ALTA ALMANAC for 1868, at page 79. It is enough to say of it here, that the instrument is a mere electrometer, and can only be affected by magnetic storms.

A very important fact bearing on this point has been communicated to me by A. J. Moulder, Esq., the very efficient Secretary of the Regents of our State University. During the oscillations of the 21st October, Major R. P. Hammond, formerly United States Collector of the Port of San Francisco, was standing in one of the streets of San José. The posts of the telegraph happened to run along the same street. He at once lifted his eyes to the magnetic wires, two of which stretched along the tops of the posts. These wires, though drawn taut, and at the distance of more than eighteen inches apart, were instantaneously folded together; and so closely were they wrapped, coiled and intertwined like the regular twists of a rope, that they could only be separated by cutting them asunder.

The following facts were communicated to me by Mr. Upton, the associate editor of the ALTA:

1st. By an examination of the tracks made by the earthquake of the 21st of October, through this city, he discovered that it ran in straight lines, radiating from about Haywards, across the bay. The whole surface of the ground was not equally affected, but there are some eight or ten distinct lines of transit, with spaces between them, where no injury was done, and but a slight shock, comparatively, experienced. So direct are these lines that Mr. Upton calculated upon the city map where one of them would cross Montgomery street; and, upon going to the spot, he verified his theory by tracing it through the old corrugated iron building at the northeast corner of Washington and Montgomery streets.

2d. The officers of the Russian steam corvette *Divina*, who came to San Francisco shortly after an earthquake in Japan, in 1855, informed Mr. Upton that, just preceding that shock, the compasses on board the ship were so powerfully affected that the needle trembled and vibrated half-way around the compass.

The astronomer at Munich, whilst engaged in making observations one night, a few years ago, was surprised to observe the oscillations of the needle for some minutes. Taking a note of the time of the occurrence, he ascertained, some weeks afterwards, that, at the very moment of the magnetic disturbance, a terrific earthquake shook the whole promontory of Greece.

But perhaps the most direct and positive proof on this point is to be found in the peculiar meteorological appearances that always precede, and usually accompany, violent shocks. There is always the same unnatural, dead and prophetic stillness that precedes the bursting of the hurricane. The smoke descends low to the ground; the horizon appears murky without a cloud being visible; the surface of the sea,

lake, or bay, assumes a glassy aspect; whilst the lower animals, informed by an instinct that is unerring, betray the most unmistakeable tokens of terror.

Sometimes, as during the earthquake of New Madrid, in Missouri, in 1811, the whole heavens are lit up by incessant flashes of lightning, without the slightest patch of cloud or vapor being anywhere visible; at others, as during most of the great earthquakes in South Italy, when volcanic eruptions were transpiring at the same moment, the mouths of the craters of Vesuvius, Ætna and Stromboli were filled with lurid lightnings that darted and forked and flashed in every conceivable direction.

The appearance of meteors contemporaneous with earthquake shocks has been noted for a long series of years.

On the 6th December, 1674, two igneous meteors, or balls of fire, fell shortly after the great shock in Switzerland. At Perth, in Scotland, on the 2d of January, 1756, as well as the west of Ireland, and at Berne, Brey, and other places in Switzerland, on the 3d and 5th of May of the same year, meteors were seen during the shocks that then occurred. A brilliant meteor also followed the shocks at Salonica, in Turkey, on the 14th of August, 1760; and on the 3d of January, 1763, luminous meteors attended the shocks at Nordland, in Sweden. At Corunna, in Spain, on the 20th of October, 1766, and at Charleston, in South Carolina, on the 21st of November, the same year, a meteor attended each of the shocks. On the 8th of March, 1832, during a destructive earthquake in Calabria, a meteor was observed at Potenza, lasting nearly a minute, and followed by an explosion like those previously noted.

According to Mallet, meteors attended the shocks recorded in the years B. C. 95, A. D. 893, 1001, 1325, 1640, 1683, 1703, 1737, 1752, 1810, 1822, 1828, 1829, 1831, 1833 and 1835. It is also stated in a Sydney paper, recently received here, that the shock at Maitland, on the 18th of June last, was attended by the exhibition of meteors.

During the recent shock of October 13th, in South America, the following meteorological occurrences are recorded:

"Many persons declare to having seen, at the moment when the quake was at its height, a large globe of fire of a very luminous nature, and apparently not far above the heights of the mountain Chanchoquin, which soon dissolved itself into a sheet of yellow flame to the south. A similar phenomenon occurred at Arica on the night of the 13th of August last. Also, others state that, shortly after the earthquake, the clouds which encircled the atmosphere to the east became perfectly red, having all the appearance of and similar to the effects produced by the rising sun."

The gas-exploding theory accounts for none of these appearances.

Cognate with this point, the peculiar sounds that accompany earthquakes may also be mentioned. Generally speaking, the detonations, or discharge of electricity, are heard at a distance, and under foot, apparently. But this is far from being always the case. The explosion sometimes takes place in the air. Out of a vast number of instances that could be cited I have selected the following: In the Canton of Glaris, in Switzerland, on the 10th of July, 1703, about half an hour

before the shock, "a great noise was heard in the air." On the 7th of September, 1726, at Palermo, "a loud noise was heard high up in the air." At the great earthquake that shook the whole of Turkey, on April 6th, 1790, "a noise was heard like the discharge of a thousand muskets." During the severe shock at La Rochelle on the 27th of November, 1829, "explosions, seemingly high in the air, to the south, and quite unlike thunder, were heard." "Dull explosions, high in the air," are mentioned as attending the earthquake in China on 20th of June, 1830.

On the 10th of September, 1839, a loud explosion followed the shock in Monmouthshire; and on the 21st of October, 1839, during the Comrie shocks, when two-thirds of Scotland was shaken, "noises, compared to the sound of artillery, were heard in the air." Mr. Stewart states, that he could "compare the noise to nothing more nearly than the report of one of the heavy guns of Edinburgh Castle, as heard in New Town, when fired on the south side of the castle; and that the sound proceeded from the atmosphere, and not from the ground."

On the 15th of July, 1841, in Denmark, "the air vibrated during the shocks, as during the discharge of artillery."

Mr. Campbell, in his work on "Frost and Fire," speaks of an earthquake on the 10th of February, 1865, at Giarra, near Mount Ætna, and thus writes: "At the present moment all the windows in the house I am living in have been broken by concussion. The noise is like a continued cannonading, with the discharge, from time to time, of a hundred guns."

Now, it is not at all singular that these detonations should accompany earthquakes, and, if the volcanic theory be true, that they should *come from the ground*. But no conceivable state of circumstances could exist whereby the explosions should happen *in the air*. It cannot be urged, in reply to this argument, that the explosions really took place under foot, but first reached the listener through the air. This sets at defiance the first principles of acoustics, and cannot be tolerated for a moment. The air is by far a poorer conductor of sound than either the earth or water. This is well explained by Mallet himself in his article published in the "Admiralty Manual," page 206. He says: "If one stand upon a line of railway, and a heavy blow be delivered at a few hundred feet distant upon the iron rail, he will almost instantly hear the wave of sound through the iron rail. Directly after, he will feel another wave through the ground on which he stands, and lastly he will hear another through the air; and, if there were a deep side-drain to the railway, a person immersed in the water would hear a wave of sound through it, the rate of which would be different from any of the others—all of these starting from the same point at the same moment." Hence it is clear that, were the explosion in the body of the earth, it would first reach the listener through the ground itself.

6. A sixth argument in favor of the magnetic origin of earthquakes may be deduced from the immense extent of the earth's surface affected sometimes by a single shock.

1st. In Columbia, South America, a terrible earthquake occurred on the 16th of November, 1827, "accompanied with violent detonations

that occurred at intervals of thirty seconds with wonderful regularity." As these shocks occurred at 6 o'clock A. M., and as similar shocks took place in Ochotsk, in Eastern Siberia, at 9 o'clock the next morning (which was exactly the same moment of time, allowing for the difference in longitude), it is certain that the shocks were the same, being propagated through the enormous distance from Santa Fé, a distance measuring upwards of 8,000 geographical miles.

2d. Particulars of the recent shock in Australia, just received, prove that an area of country more than 40,000 square miles in extent was shaken in the earthquake of the 18th of last June.

3d. In the year 1760 all Europe was shaken by a single oscillation.

4th. In April, 1815, the whole of the Moluccas, Sumatra, Java, Celebes and Borneo were affected by the same shock.

5th. The eruption of the 18th of June, 1868, of Mauna Loa, in the Sandwich Islands, together with the incessant shocks that occurred at that time, were contemporaneous with the shocks felt in Australia. The localities are more than 4,200 miles apart, and on opposite sides of the equator.

6th. I have already alluded to the effects produced by the great South American *temblor* of the year 1822, when more than 100,000 square miles of territory were permanently elevated from two to seven feet perpendicularly above the sea level.

7th. Let me now call your attention to the greatest earthquake of modern times—the Lisbon shock of the 1st of November, 1755. It is usual to say that the whole city of Lisbon was destroyed by this shock. This is a great mistake. Only that portion of the town was demolished which stood upon the low ground thrown up by the sea and river. Many of the inhabitants perished—some accounts state as high as 60,000—but most of these were drowned by the tidal wave that swept in from the sea, and the sudden submergence of the city front (or new quay), whither some 20,000 of the inhabitants had fled for safety. This great earthquake was felt over a portion of the earth's surface which, Humboldt informs us, was four times as large as all Europe. It caused the waters of Loch Lomond, in Scotland, to rise two feet, disturbed the bottom of Lake Ontario, and blackened the sea for miles in the West Indies.

8th. But one other instance need be cited out of many hundreds that might be adduced in illustration of the point we are considering—the California earthquake of the 9th of January, 1857. It occurred at 20 minutes past 8 A. M., and was felt from the Tejon Pass, in San Bernardino county, to the head of the Sacramento Valley, a distance exceeding 300 miles.

This seems to have been by far the most severe shock ever felt within our State lines. Dr. Hubbard thus describes it: "The shock was preceded by a peculiar rumbling noise resembling distant thunder. A party of United States troops camping on the banks of the Kern River at the time of the shock were suddenly thrown from their feet, their camp upset, and they were surprised to see that the course of the Kern River was reversed. At the mill, some 12 miles from Fort Tejon, the shock was still more severe. It tore up large trees by the roots, twisted off the branches, and threw people on the ground. Mrs.

Reed was killed, and a large number of persons injured." No merely volcanic explosions could by any possibility affect such large districts of country as were shaken by the eight earthquakes just mentioned; but there is nothing to prevent electricity from shaking the whole globe,

"From Indus to the Pole."

7. The *seventh* reason why earthquakes are magnetic is because they coincide in date with the magnetic condition of the sun.

The late Professor Mitchell, speaking of the sun's magnetism, shows that it is increased or diminished according to the period of *maximum* obscuration, caused by the peculiar spots that sometimes cover its disc. He adds: "The entire change from a *maximum* of spots, counted in any one year, to the *minimum* occupies about five and one-half years, and the same time elapses from a *minimum* to a *maximum*, making the period from maximum to maximum eleven years. The fact is one of the most surprising revealed in the physical constitution of any of the heavenly bodies, and thus far has baffled the power of human investigation to explain it; whilst its mysterious character is increased by the fact recently discovered: *this periodicity is identical in duration* with a certain variation observed in the intensity of terrestrial magnetism."

A late writer in the *Overland Monthly* for December, 1868, remarking on the same subject, observes: "We have yet to learn the causes of the intimate relation which exists between the magnetism of the earth and the appearance of the *Aurora Polaris*, as such displays are concomitant with magnetic disturbances. We know that the influence of the sun produces disturbances in magnetic instruments in different parts of the world—these having a systematic aspect, their periodic variation being chiefly conformable to changes in the solar spots; but we do not know of any true or direct magnetic or other connection between the auroral light and the central body of the solar system. Yet the relation must be intimate indeed, as the same extraordinary synchronism was observed in the autumns of 1837, 1841 and 1859, when, at widely distributed stations, situated in parts of the world most distant from each other, disturbances of the needle and brilliant exhibitions of the auroral light occurred."

The years 1867–8 embrace the regular period of the sun's *maximum obscuration*. Now, suppose we count backward and construct a table for the hypothetical occurrence of earthquake shocks, occurring during present century, and compare the results with the periods of the sun's known *maximum* obscuration. According to this theory, earthquake periods ought to be for the following years:

1867–8, 1855–6, 1844–5, 1833–4, 1822–3, 1811–12.

Now, let us turn to the historical records of great earthquakes.

In 1811 New Madrid, Missouri, was submerged, and the entire Mississippi Valley convulsed.

In 1812 Carracas was destroyed on the 26th of March.

In 1822 Copiapo was entirely demolished, and the city of Valparaiso levelled with the ground. In the same year the entire west coast of South America was elevated from two to seven feet by earthquake shocks.

No great earthquake occurred in 1834; but in 1835 one of the greatest shocks of modern times occurred in Chile. It was felt from Copiapo to Chiloe in one direction, and from Mendoza to San Juan Fernandez in another.

I find no record of any important shocks for nearly twenty-two years from 1835. But in 1853, 1857 and 1853 earthquakes took place all along this coast, as already stated, and in the southern part of Mexico.

This year and the last speak for themselves. Earthquakes have occurred during this period in almost all parts of the globe—in England and Ireland; in the West Indies; in the Sandwich Islands; in the Australasian continents; in Japan; in South America, and in California. Now, it is not a little singular that, if we extend the ago for earthquakes back for an entire century, we find that the year 1755 is the one that is distinguished both for the great Lisbon shock and the year of the sun's *maximum* obscuration.

8. The *eighth* argument in favor of the electrical theory is also founded upon the proposition that earthquakes are *secular*, or *periodical*.

The philosophical Gibbon, in his "Decline and Fall," has the following remark upon the earthquake of the year 526: "History will distinguish the periods in which these calamitous events have been rare or frequent, and will observe that this *fever of the earth* raged with uncommon violence during the reign of the Emperor Justinian. Constantinople has been shaken for about forty days, and so extended was the disturbance that the shock has been communicated to the whole surface of the Roman world."

Time will not permit the elaboration of this point so minutely as is desirable, as it is of the greatest significance.

It is well known that the beautiful phenomenon, which in our northern latitudes we designate by the name of *Aurora Borealis*, is highly and I believe exclusively magnetic. Its magnetic qualities are testified to by the actual observations of the following, amongst other distinguished *savans*: Arago, Wargentin, Van Swinden, Bergman, Biot, Gay Lussac, Dalton, Cavallo and Prof. Bond, of Harvard Observatory. It may add to the force of this array of names to state that no distinguished philosopher of modern times has ever denied it.

One other fact will, I think, settle all doubt upon this question. Prof. Loring, of Harvard University, states that, during the aurora of August, 1857, "the operators on the wires between Portland and Boston were enabled to hold conversation, and transmit and receive messages, on the current induced by the auroral waves, the usual batteries being disconnected from the wires."

Now, one other extract from Prof. Loring, and I shall announce a discovery of the very highest scientific importance on the subject we are discussing. He says: "The discussion of the American auroras leads to the same general conclusion as is suggested by European observations, viz.: that there is a *secular periodicity*, consisting of twenty years or more of abundant exhibitions, separated by intervals equally large or larger, when the phenomenon, if not wholly wanting, is unaccompanied by any of its more striking characteristics."

The discovery consists in this: that both earthquakes and auroras having, by universal consent, an age, or periodicity, it will be found,

on close scrutiny, *that the age of earthquakes is not the age of auroras;* the reverse of the proposition being equally true, *that the age of auroras is not the age of earthquakes.* In other words, that the earth's magnetism, when relieved by auroras, does not burst forth in the form of magnetic storms, or great earthquakes in the crust of the globe.

Want of space prevents me from establishing this grand discovery by a full comparison of dates. It is well known, however, that we have had no auroras on this coast for a period of nearly, if not quite, ten years. The closing up of this natural vent of overcharged electro-magnetism has resulted, as it always must result, in earthquakes. On the contrary, when auroras are brilliant and of extraordinary power, as they were, according to Prof. Loring, from 1835 to 1856, no earthquakes of any special importance disturbed the earth's repose.

9th. Another argument in favor of the electrical theory of earthquake causation is derived from the peculiarity of the different odors evolved during or immediately succeeding an earthquake.

Without consulting remote authorities, or citing examples that have been noticed abroad, it is sufficient in this place to state that the bottom of San Francisco Bay was greatly stirred up by the shocks of the 21st of October last, and that a peculiar odor, resembling sulphur, was evolved, of such intensity that the oysters planted in some localities were for several days inedible; or so badly tinctured as to destroy their natural taste and smell.

This sulphurous exhalation was nothing more than "*ozone,*" an odor that invariably escapes during the action of an electrical machine. It is sometimes sulphurous and sometimes phosphoric in smell, and is generally, though not always, observable during the prevalence of severe thunder storms.

10th. Still another argument may be drawn from the coincidence between the proportional rate of action, or power, of some substances and forces that are, we know, electrical, and the ratio of the intensity of the shock, measuring outward from the focal point of disturbance.

Thus, the intensity of light decreases as the square of the distance increases from the radiating point of illumination. So also, in the same ratio precisely, is it with the power of gravitation. One body in the solar system attracts another in the exact proportion of the square of the distance from that other. The force decreases inversely as the distance augments.

Now, it has been recently demonstrated by Count Bylandt de Palstercamp, in his work on "Earthquakes and Volcanoes," that this same rule holds good in measuring the force of earthquake shocks.

For instance—assuming that Haywards was the focal point of the recent shock—in order to determine the relative value of any oscillation we must measure outwards to the point designated and calculate the sum of violence in the proportion above stated.

Thus, if it be admitted that San Francisco is 30 miles from Haywards, and that here the shock was one-half as heavy, then at a point 60 miles distant it would be only one-fourth; at 90 miles, one-ninth; at 120 miles, one sixteenth, and so on in the same ratio.

It is by no means certain, however, that Haywards was the focal point; nor, if it were, that the stratification around that centre is homo-

geneous; for it is equally a requisite of the rule that the undulation should pass along the identical stratum, whether of rock, sand, clay or water, in order to come within the principle.

11. The last argument we shall adduce in this article to show the electricity of the shock, is deducible from the consideration *that man is himself a magnet.* Being so, he becomes sensible to all great electrical action.

Many facts have been related to me regarding the effects produced upon individuals by the recent earthquakes. A few of them may be stated here.

1st. Two Irishmen, engaged in digging a well, just beyond the Potrero, were blinded temporarily by the force of the fluid, as it coursed through their systems. The loss of sight lasted some seconds after the oscillations were over.

2d. A gentleman, residing at Oakland, had his left arm partially paralyzed by the ten-o'clock shock on the morning of the 21st of October, and distinctly felt a magnetic current pass from his hand and fingers.

3d. Several instances of extraordinary electrical display from the hair of ladies occurred. One mentioned to me by Alfred Wheeler, Esq., deserves especial mention. The night preceding the great shock, the evolution of electricity was so remarkable and continuous as to illuminate partially a darkened room. After the earthquake next morning no further display could be evolved by the friction of the comb.

Without prolonging this discussion further at this time, it may be confidently affirmed that in the foregoing arguments there exist many substantial reasons for believing that earthquakes owe their origin to the disturbed condition of magnetic and electrical currents of the earth.

The old theory that *all* earthquakes are caused by volcanic eruptions, or traceable directly to the operation of the "central fires of the globe," has been modified by some of the most philosophical of recent writers. For instance, Count Bylandt and Dr. W. M. Clarke, whilst claiming that such generally is the cause of shocks, yet that there are oscillations of a peculiar kind, which can be attributed only to electricity. Indeed, Dr. Clarke finally concludes his treatise in these words: "After all the researches that have been made, and after a careful analysis of more than 10,000 observations, no cause of earthquakes free from doubt or sufficiently precise has been arrived at. This, therefore, should induce a closer investigation than has yet taken place."

As deductions from the preceding views, we may assume:

*First*—That great earthquakes are both secular and endemical.

*Second*—That they are most likely to occur—

1st. When the magnetic spots of the sun are at their *maximum* of obscuration.

2d. When the aurora borealis is at its lowest ebb of display, implying the closing up of the natural vents of the earth's superabundant magnetism.

*Third*—That the principal theatre of action is confined to three noted localities:

1. To intertropical countries;

2. To mountain ranges where ferruginous or other ores abound;
3. To the vicinity of active volcanoes.

*Fourth*—That slight shocks must necessarily be frequent in climates similar to that of California, in which the seasons are marked as wet and dry, and when the equilibrium of electrical currents can only be restored suddenly at their regular changes.

*Fifth*—That it is within the scope of science to predict with measurable certainty the approach of great earthquakes, to disarm their power, and to guard against their ravages.

## MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-General H. W. Halleck, Commanding Division, Head Quarters at San Francisco.

Brevet Major-General E. O. C. Ord, Commanding Department of California, Head Quarters at San Francisco.

Brevet Major-General J. C. Davis, Commanding Department of Alaska, Head Quarters at Sitka.

Brevet Major-General Geo. Crook, Commanding Department of the Columbia, Head Quarters at Portland, Oregon.

### STAFF OFFICERS.

Adjutant-General's Department.—Brevet Major-General J. B. Fry and Brevet Col. J. P. Sherburne.

Aides-de-Camp.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonels R. N. Scott and W. R. Smedberg, and Captain C. A. Whittier, to General Halleck; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. R. Platt, and Brevet Major H. G. Brown, to General Ord; Brevet Captain S. B. McIntire, to General Davis; Captain A. H. Nickerson and Brevet Major Geo. Williams, to General Crook.

Inspector-General's Department.—Brevet Major-General James A. Hardie and Lieutenant-Colonel Roger Jones.

Quartermaster's Department.—Brevet Major-General R. Allen, Chief Quartermaster of the Division; Brevet Colonel A. R. Eddy, Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Columbia; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Hodges, Chief Quartermaster, Department of California; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Weeks, Chief Quartermaster, Department of Alaska; Brevet Brigadier-General E. B. Babbitt, Clothing Depot, and Brevet Colonel C. W. Foster, Depot Quartermaster at San Francisco.

Subsistence Department.—Brevet Major-General M. D. L. Simpson, Chief Commissary of the Division; Brevet Colonel J. McL. Taylor, Chief Commissary, Department of California. Depot and Purchasing Commissary, San Francisco: Brevet Major S. A. Foster, Chief Commissary, Department of the Columbia; Brevet Major W. H. Bell, Chief Commissary, Department of Alaska.

Medical Department.—Brevet Colonel R. Murray, Medical Purveyor of the Division; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. McCormick, Medical Director, Department of California; Brevet Colonel J. T. Ghiselin, Medical Director, Department of the Columbia; Captain A. H. Hoff, Medical Director, Department of Alaska; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Keeney, Attending Surgeon in San Francisco.

Pay Department.—Brevet Brigadier-General Hiram Leonard, Deputy Paymaster General.

## Distribution of Troops in the Military Division.

### DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

| Stations. | Commanding Officers. | Garrisons. |
|---|---|---|
| Benicia Arsenal, Cal. | Bvt. Col. J. McAllister | Ordnance, U. S. A. |
| Fort Point, Cal. | Bvt. Major G. W. McKee, U. S. Ordnance | Detachment of Ordnance. |
| Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. | Bvt. Col. A. C. M. Pennington, 2d Art'y | Head Qrs. and Light Batteries A, M, 2d Artillery. |
| San Jose Point, San Francisco, Cal. | Bvt. Capt. W. P. Vose, 2d Artillery | Co. D, 2d Artillery, and Brigade Band. |
| Alcatraz Island, San Francisco, Cal. | Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. M. Robertson, 2d Artillery. | Co. B, 2d Artillery. |
| Angel Island, San Francisco, Cal. | Bvt. Major Gen. J. H. King, 9th Infantry | Head Qrs. and Co. D, 9th Infantry, and recruits. |
| Drum Barracks, Cal. | 1st Lieut. A. Morton, R. Q. M., 9th Infantry | Detachment Co. K, 14th Infantry. |
| Camp Wright, Cal. | Captain W. H. Jordan, 9th Infantry | Co. A, 9th Infantry. |
| Camp Independence, Cal. | Bvt. Lieut. Col. J. D. Devin, 9th Infantry | Co. B, 9th Infantry. |
| Camp Gaston, Cal. | Capt. E. Pollock, 9th Infantry | Cos. E, K, 9th Infantry. |
| Camp Lincoln, Cal. | Capt. W. E. Appleton, 9th Infantry | Co. G, 9th Infantry. |
| Camp Bidwell, Cal. | Capt. S. Munson, 9th Infantry | Cos. C, 9th Infantry, G, 8th Cavalry. |
| Fort Crook, Cal. | 1st Lieut. J. Lafferty, 8th Cavalry | Detachment from Camp Bidwell. |
| Camp McDermit, Nevada | Bvt. Lieut. Col. J. N. McElroy, 8th Cavalry | Co. M, 8th Cavalry. |
| Camp Winfield Scott, Nevada | 1st Lieut. J. Karge, 8th Cavalry | Co. A, 8th Cavalry. |
| Camp Halleck, Nevada | Capt. S. P. Smith, 8th Cavalry | Cos. D, H, 8th Cavalry. |
| Camp Ruby, Nevada | Capt. T. Connelly, 9th Infantry | Co. I, 9th Infantry. |
| Churchill Barracks, Nevada | Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. J. Gregg, 8th Cavalry | Head Qrs. 8th Cavalry, and Co. H, 9th Infantry. |
| Fort Yuma, Cal. | Bvt. Brig. Gen. C. S. Lovell, 14th Infantry | Head Qrs. and Co. A, 14th Infantry. |
| Camp Cady, Cal. | Capt. F. B. Hamilton, 14th Infantry | Co. K, 14th Infantry. |
| Camp Mojave, Arizona Territory | Bvt. Lieut. Col. W. R. Price, 8th Cavalry | Co. E, 14th Infantry. |
| Camp at Willow Grove, Ariz. Ter. | Bvt. Col. S. B. M. Young, 8th Cavalry | Cos. E, K, 8th Cavalry. |
| Camp Whipple, Ariz. Ter. | Maj. D. R. Clendenin, 8th Cavalry | Cos. B, L, 8th Cavalry, and H, 14th Infantry. |
| Camp Verde, Ariz. Ter. | Bvt. Lieut. Col. S. McConihe, 14th Infantry | Cos. C, G, 14th Infantry. |
| Camp Date Creek, Ariz. Ter. | Capt. G. W. Davis, 14th Infantry | Co. I, 14th Infantry. |
| Camp McDowel', Ariz. Ter. | Bvt. Brig. Gen. A. J. Alexander, 8th Cavalry | Cos. D, 14th Inf., E, 1st Cav., I, 8th Cav., & Ind. scouts. |
| *En route* to Camp Reno, Ariz. Ter. | First Lieut. G. W. Chilson, 32d Infantry | Cos. F, 14th Infantry, A, 32d Infantry. |
| Camp Lowell, Ariz. Ter. | Bvt. Brig. Gen. T. C. Devin, 8th Cavalry | Head Qrs. and Cos. E, 32d Infantry, G, 1st Cavalry. |
| Camp Goodwin, Ariz. Ter. | Bvt. Major F. W. Perry, 32d Infantry | Cos. B, F, G, 32d Infantry. |
| Camp Bowie, Ariz. Ter. | Capt. H. J. Ripley, 32d Infantry | Co. D, 32d Infantry. |
| Camp Grant, Ariz. Ter. | Bvt. Lieut. Col. G. Ilges, 14th Infantry | Cos. B, 14th Infantry, H, I, 32d Infantry. |
| Camp Wallen, Ariz. Ter. | Bvt. Major G. M. Downey, 32d Infantry | Co. C, 32d Infantry. |
| Camp Crittenden, Ariz. Ter. | Capt. S. G. Whipple, 32d Infantry | Cos. K, 32d Infantry, C, K, 1st Cavalry. |
| *En route* to Ariz. Ter. | Bvt. Major D. Seward, 8th Cavalry | Co. F, 8th Cavalry. |
| " " " | Capt. W. Kelly, 8th Cavalry | Co. C, 8th Cavalry. |

### DEPARTMENT OF ALASKA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Kenay, Fort, Alaska | 1st Lieut. J. McGilvray, 2d Artillery, Bvt. Capt. | Co. F, 2d Artillery, (en route). |
| Kodiak, Fort, Alaska | 1st Lieut. E. L. Huggins, 2d Artillery | Co. G, 2d Artillery, (en route). |
| Sitka, Alaska | Capt. C. O. Wood, 9th Infantry, Bvt. Major | Cos. F, 9th Infantry, H, 2d Artillery. |
| Tongass, Fort, Alaska | Capt. C. H. Peirce, 2d Artillery | Co. E, 2d Artillery. |
| Wrangell, Fort, Alaska | Bvt. Lieut.-Col. T. Grey, 2d Artillery | Co. I, 2d Artillery. |

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Boise Fort, Idaho Territory.....Capt. J. B. Sinclair, 23d Infantry, Pvt. Col.....Co. H, 23d Infantry.
Colville Fort, Wash. Ter.....Capt. G. L. Browning, 23d Infantry.....Co. G, 23d Infantry.
Disappointment, Cape, Fort, W. T....Capt. J. I. Rodgers, 2d Artillery.....Co. L, 2d Artillery.
Harney, Camp, Oregon.....Capt. D. Perry, 1st Cavalry.....Cos. F, (En route,) 1st Cavalry, K, 23d Infantry,
Klamath, Fort, Oregon.....Capt. T. McGregor, 1st Cavalry.....Co. A, 1st Cavalry.
Lapwai, Fort, I. T.....Capt. E. V. Sumner, 1st Cavalry, Bvt. Lieut.-Col..Co. D, 1st Cavalry.
Lyon, Camp, I. T.....Co. M, 1st Cavalry.
Owyhee, Three Forks, Camp, I. T....Capt. Geo. K. Brady, 23d Infantry, Bvt. Lt.-Col...Cos. A, E, 23d Infantry.
San Juan Islan d, Camp Steele, W.T..Capt. J. T. Haskell, 23d Infantry.....Co. F, 23d Infantry.
Smith, C. F., Camp, Oregon.....Capt. J. H. Walker, 23d Infantry.....Co. C, 23d Infantry.
Stevens, Fort, Oregon.....Capt. J. A. Darling, 2d Artillery, Bvt. Maj.....Co. C, 2d Artillery.
Vancouver, Fort, W. T.....Col. G. A. H. Blake, 1st Cav., Bvt. Brig.-Gen.....Co. D, 23d Inf., Hd. Qrs. 1st Cav. and Brigade Band.
Warner, Camp, Oregon .....Capt. James Henton, 23d Infantry.....Hd. Qrs. and Cos. B, I, 23d Inf., H, 1st Cav.
Watson, Camp.....Capt. E. M. Baker, 1st Cav., Bvt. Lieut.-Col.....Co. I, 1st Cavalry.

STATIONS OF TROOPS, BY COMPANIES.

1st Cavalry.—(Head Quarters at Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., Department of the Columbia.)

A—Fort Klamath, Oregon.
B—Camp Warner, Oregon.
C—Camp Crittenden, A. T.
D—Fort Lapwai, I. T.
E—Camp McDowell, A. T.
F—Camp Harney, Oregon.
G—Camp Lowell, A. T.
H—Camp Harney, Oregon.
I—Camp Watson, Oregon.
K—Camp Crittenden, A. T.
L—En route to Arizona.
M—Camp Lyon, Oregon.

8th Cavalry.—(Head Quarters at Fort Churchill, Nevada, Department of California.)

A—Camp Winfield Scott, Nev.
B—Camp Whipple, A. T.
C—En route to Arizona.
D—Camp Halleck, Nevada.
E—Camp Willow Grove, A. T.
F—En route to Arizona.
G—Camp Bidwell, California.
H—Camp Halleck, Nevada.
I—Camp McDowell, A. T.
K—Camp Willow Grove, A.T
L—Camp Whipple, A. T.
M—Camp McDermit, Nevada.

2d Artillery.—(Head Quarters at the Presidio of San Francisco, Department of California.)

A—Presidio of S. Francisco, Cal.
B—Alcatraz Isl'd, San Francisco.
C—Fort Stevens, Oregon.
D—Point San Jose, S. Francisco
E—Fort Tongass, Alaska.
F—Fort Kenay, Alaska.
G—Fort Kodiak, Alaska.
H—Sitka, Alaska.
I—Fort Wrangell, Alaska
L—Ft Cape Disappointment, WT
M—Presidio of San Francisco, California.

9th Infantry.—(Head Quarters at Camp Reynolds, Angel Island, Department of California.)

A—Camp Wright, California.
B—Camp Independence, California.
C—Camp Bidwell, California.
D—Camp Reynolds, Angel Isl'd, California.
E—Camp Gaston, California.
F—Sitka, Alaska.
G—Camp Lincoln, California.
H—Fort Churchill, Nevada.
I—Camp Ruby, Nevada.
K—Camp Gaston, California.

14th Infantry.—(Head Quarters at Fort Yuma, California, Department of California.)

A—Fort Yuma, California.
B—Camp Graut, A. T.
C—Camp Verde, A. T.
D—Camp McDowell, A. T.
E—Camp Mojave, A. T.
F—Camp Reno, A. T.
G—Camp Verde, A. T.
H—Camp Dato Creek, A. T.
I—Camp Date Creek, A. T.
K—Camp Cady, California.

23d Infantry.—(Head Quarters at Camp Warner, Oregon, Department of the Columbia.)

A—Camp Three Forks of the Owyhee, I. T.
B—Camp Warner, Oregon.
C—Camp C. F. Smith, Oregon.
D—Fort Vancouver, W. T.
E—Camp Three Forks of the Owyhee, I. T.
F—Camp San Juan Island, W. T.
G—Fort Colville, W. T.
H—Fort Boise, I. T.
I—Camp Warner, Oregon.
K—Camp Harney, Oregon.

32d Infantry.—(Head Quarters at Camp Lowell, A. T., Department of California.)

A—Camp Reno, A. T.
B—Camp Goodwin, A. T.
C—Camp Wallen, A. T.
D—Camp Bowie, A. T.
E—Camp Lowell, A. T.
F—Camp Goodwin, A. T.
G—Camp Goodwin, A. T.
H—Camp Grant, A. T.
I—Camp Grant, A. T.
K—Camp Crittenden, A. T.

## NAVY ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NORTH PACIFIC COAST.

### NAVY YARD, MARE ISLAND.

Commodore James Alden.....Commandant of Navy Yard
Captain Reed Warden.....Executive Officer
Commander Thomas S. Phelps.....Assistant Executive Officer
Commander Samuel R. Franklin.....Ordnance and Navigation Officer
Commander John H. Russell...In charge of Equipment and Recruiting
William E. Taylor.....Surgeon
—— Gillespie.....Assistant Surgeon
William G. Marcy.....Paymaster
Montgomery Fletcher.....Chief Engineer
Melvin Simmons.....Naval Constructor
John D. Bengless.....Chaplain
Chas. A. Morse...Receiver and Inspector for Bureau of Yards and Docks
H. C. Blye.....First Assistant-Engineer

### MARINE BARRACKS.

Colonel James H. Jones.....Commandant of Marines
John H. Grimes.....Captain
Frederick T. Peet, Albert B. Young, John W. Haverstick
.....First Lieutenants

### RECEIVING-SHIP "INDEPENDENCE," STATIONED AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Paul Shirley.....Commander
A. S. Kenny.....Naval Paymaster
Louis Kempff.....Lieut.-Commander and Executive Officer
Casper Schenck.....Paymaster

### NORTH PACIFIC SQUADRON.

The North Pacific Squadron is composed of the following vessels: Flag ship *Pensacola*, screw, 20 guns, Rear-Admiral T. T. Craven; *Saranac*, side-wheel, 11 guns; *Lackawana*, screw, 7 guns; *Resaca*, screw, 8 guns; *Ossipee*, screw, 6 guns; *Saginaw*, side-wheel, 6 guns; *Mohongo*, iron-clad, side-wheel, 10 guns; *Jamestown*, sailing vessel, 1 gun (soon to be altered to 22 guns).

Laid up at Mare Island: Iron-clad *Monadnock*, screw, 4 guns; iron-clad monitor *Camanche*, screw, 2 guns; *Vanderbilt*, side-wheel, 14 guns; *Mohigan*, screw, 7 guns.

---

EXTRAORDINARY TELEGRAPHIC FEAT.—On the completion of the submerged telegraph to Ireland, the following greetings were exchanged between Valencia and San Francisco—the largest and quickest telegraphic circuit ever worked:

VALENCIA, Ireland, 6:54 A. M., February 1st, 1863. (Received at San Francisco at 10:40 P.M., January 31st.)—Valencia greets San Francisco. Blowing hard; sea heavy, and wind shaking out here.

[REPLY.]

SAN FRANCISCO, January 31st, 10:40 P.M.—We greet you. Weather beautiful, clear and calm; everything lovely here.

[MEMORANDUM.]

SAN FRANCISCO, January 31st—Midnight.—Seventy-seven words were sent direct to Heart's Content to-night in little less than three minutes—the longest stretch of telegraph ever worked. Ninety-nine words were sent to New York in three minutes. A city message was received direct from Heart's Content. The difference in time, as ascertained by the working of the wires, is as follows: Buffalo, N.Y., 1:06 A.M., February 1st—San Francisco, 10:15 P. M., January 31st: New York, 1:40 A. M., February 1st—San Francisco, 10:22 P.M., January 31st; Heart's Content, N.F., 3:10 A.M., February 1st—San Francisco, 10:33 P. M., January 31st; Valencia, Ireland, 6:51 A.M., February 1st—San Francisco, 10:40 P.M., January 31st.

## STATE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Under the amended law of 1866, the State Militia, known as the "National Guard," is composed of one division, divided into six brigades.

Commander-in-Chief....His Excellency, Governor HENRY H. HAIGHT.

STAFF OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Chief of Staff.....Brigadier-General James M. Allen, Adjutant and Quartermaster-General of the State.
Chief Engineer.....Colonel John B. Frisbee.
Judge Advocate.....Colonel C. B. McAllister.
Paymaster.....[Vacant.]
Surgeon General.....[Vacant.]
Aide-de-Camp.....Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Crocker.
Aide-de-Camp.....Lieutenant-Colonel William Harney.
Aide-de-Camp.....Lieutenant-Colonel T. R. Mosely.
Aide-de-Camp.....Lieutenant-Colonel Thos. W. Knox.
Aide-de-Camp.....Lieutenant-Colonel Albert S. Evans.
Aide-de-Camp.....Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. Doolan.

MAJOR GENERAL OF THE STATE,

Commanding National Guard of California....Major Gen. L. H. Allen.

STAFF OF MAJOR GENERAL.

Assistant Adjutant General.....Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel C. Ellis.
Engineer Officer.....Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Von Schmidt.
Paymaster.....Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel Norcross.
Quartermaster.....Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Stearns.
Commissary.....Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Hewston.
Surgeon.....Lieutenant-Colonel George Hewston.
Ordnance Officer.....Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Simpson.
Judge Advocate.....Lieutenant-Colonel W. Brummagin.
Inspector.....Lieutenant-Colonel S. O. Houghton.
Aide-de-Camp.....Major Theodore A. Mudge.
Aide-de-Camp.....Major Samuel P. Middleton.

BRIGADE COMMANDERS.

Commanding First Brigade.....Brigadier-General Phineas Banning.
Commanding Second Brigade....Brigadier-General John Hewston, jr.
Commanding Third Brigade....Brigadier-General Wm. A. Davies.
Commanding Fourth Brigade.....Brigadier-General Josiah Howell.
Commanding Fifth Brigade.....Brigadier-General James C. Roley.
Commanding Sixth Brigade.....Brigadier-General Jed C. Butler.

---

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Dr. Ayer, recently a member of the Board of Education, on retiring from that body presented the following statement of the condition of the schools, from carefully compiled statistics:

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of teachers employed in 1864 | 108 |
| Number employed in 1868 | 230 |
| Number of pupils in 1864 | 8,000 |
| Number of pupils in 1868 | 16,000 |
| Expenses of School Department in 1864 | $228,411 |
| Expenses in 1868 | $405,000 |

The amount of taxable property represented in 1864, in the city, was $80,000,000, and in 1868 the taxable property amounted to $95,000,000.

## MASONIC.

The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, of the State of California, was organized in the city of Sacramento on the nineteenth day of April, 1850. There are now one hundred and fifty-nine Lodges in the State, their aggregate membership amounting to eight thousand. Its Annual Communications are held in the city of San Francisco, on the second Tuesday in October. Its officers for the present year are: M.·.W.·.Charles Marsh, Grand Master, Nevada; R.·.W.·.Leonidas E. Pratt, Deputy Grand Master, San Francisco; R.·.W.·.Theodore G. Cockrill, Senior Grand Warden, San Francisco; R.·.W.·.Frederick F. Barss, Junior Grand Warden, Placerville; V.·.W.·.James Laidley, Grand Treasurer, San Francisco; V.·.W.·.Alexander G. Abell, Grand Secretary, San Francisco; V.·.R.·.William H. Hill, Grand Chaplain, Sacramento; W.·.Frank M. Pixley, Grand Orator, San Francisco; W.·.Lawrence C. Owen, Assistant Grand Secretary, San Francisco; W.·.James F. Kingsley, Grand Lecturer, Placerville.

The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, of the State of California, was organized in the city of San Francisco on the twenty-eighth day of July, 1854. Thirty-five subordinate Chapters are now in existence, their total membership amounting to sixteen hundred. Its Annual Convocations are held in the city of San Francisco, on the first Tuesday in April. Its officers for the present term are: M.·.E.·.John W. Harville, Grand High Priest, San Francisco; R.·.E.·.George T. Grimes, Deputy Grand High Priest, San Francisco; R.·.E.·.Jas. Law. English, Grand King, Sacramento; R.·.E.·.Jacob H. Neff, Grand Scribe, Auburn; R.·.E.·.Elisha M. Bourne, Grand Treasurer, San Francisco; R.·.E.·. Lawrence C. Owen, Grand Secretary, San Francisco; R.·.E.·.Arthur E. Hill, Grand Chaplain, Folsom; E.·.Stephen Wing, Grand Captain of the Host, Columbia; E.·.Joseph Isaacs, Grand Royal Arch Captain, Shasta; Comp. Ira C. Root, Grand Guard, San Francisco; M.·.E.·. Thomas S. Caswell, Grand Lecturer, Nevada.

The Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters, of the State of California, was organized in the city of San Francisco on the twenty-sixth day of June, 1860. It has nine subordinates upon its roll, their membership being about six hundred. Its officers are: M.·.P.·.Joseph Isaacs, of Shasta, Grand Master, and R.·.P.·.Lawrence C. Owen, of San Francisco, Grand Recorder.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar, of the State of California, was organized in the city of San Francisco on the tenth day of August, 1858. Eight subordinates are on its roll, their membership being about four hundred and fifty. Its officers are: R.·.E.·.Sir William F. Knox, Grand Commander, Sacramento; V.·.E.·.Sir Charles L. Wiggin, Deputy Grand Commander, San Francisco; E.·.Sir Frederick F. Barss, Grand Generalissimo, Placerville; E.·.Sir Aaron A. Sargent, Grand Captain General, Nevada; E.·.Sir Charles C. Pierce, Grand Prelate, Placerville; E.·.Sir Elisha W. Bourne, Grand Treasurer, San Francisco; E.·.Sir Lawrence C. Owen, Grand Recorder, San Francisco.

The Masonic Hall Association, of the city of San Francisco, was formed on the tenth day of December, 1859. The cost of the Temple erected by it, at the northwest corner of Montgomery and Post streets,

has been one quarter of a million of dollars. Its officers are: Alexander G. Abell, President; Adolphus Hollub, Vice-President; Elisha W. Bourne, Louis Cohn, Isaac E. Davis, Edmund V. Hathaway, James Laidley, William M. Rundell, Charles L. Wiggin, Trustees; Henry M. Newhall, Treasurer, and Lawrence C. Owen, Secretary.

## ODDFELLOWSHIP IN CALIFORNIA.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE.

C. S. Haswell, M. W. Grand Master, Sacramento; S. W. Brockway, R. W. Deputy Grand Master, Mokelumne Hill; J. B. Harmon. R. W. Grand Warden, San Francisco; T. Rodgers Johnson, R. W. Grand Secretary; Henry B. Brooks, R. W. Grand Treasurer, San Francisco; C. W. Dannals, R. W. Grand Representative, Sweetland; A. J. Gunnison, R. W. Grand Representative, San Francisco; Rev. Wm. H. Hill, Worthy Grand Chaplain, Sacramento; W. K. Benjamin, Worthy Grand Marshal, San Francisco; W. H. Toothaker, Worthy Grand Conductor, Grass Valley; G. Warner, Worthy Grand Guardian, Petaluma; C. G. Stahl, Worthy Grand Herald, San Francisco. Meets the first Tuesday in May.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT.

Chas. N. Fox, M. W. Grand Patriarch, San Francisco; E. W. Roberts, M. E. Grand High Priest, Grass Valley; C. Bartlett, R. W. Grand Sen. Warden, San Francisco; T. Rodgers Johnson, R. W. Grand Scribe, San Francisco; David Hunter, R. W. Grand Treasurer, San Francisco; L. Korn, R. W. Grand Jun. Warden, Sacramento; G. M. Garwood, R. W. Grand Representative, San Francisco; D. B. Woolf, R. W. Grand Representative, San Francisco; W. H. Batchelder, Worthy Grand Sentinel, Weaverville; C. G Stahl, Worthy Dep. Grand Sentinel, San Francisco. Meets the first Monday preceding the first Tuesday of May.

Whole number of Lodges in the State, 145; whole number of Encampments, 37; whole number of members, 10,075.

### San Francisco Lodges.

*California, No.* 1.—Meets every Monday evening. N. G., Wm. Miller; V. G., J. J. Gallaher; Secretary, Charles H. Meade.

*San Francisco,* No. 3.—Meets every Friday evening. N. G., C. B. Putnam; V. G., Henry M. Gray; Secretary, A. G. Soule.

*Yerba Buena,* No. 15.—Meets every Thursday evening. N. G., Frederick P. Dana; V. G., Isaac D. Bernard; Secretary, D. H. Twing.

*Templar,* No. 17.—Meets every Wednesday evening. N. G., George J. Hobe; V. G., John F. Brown; Secretary, James D. Bailey.

*Magnolia,* No. 29.—Meets every Tuesday evening. N. G., Wm. E. Hansell; V. G., Meyer Morgenstein; Secretary, James D. Connell.

*Bay City,* No. 71.—Meets every Monday evening. N. G., B. Ordenstein; V. G., J. Naphtaly; Secretary, M. Taklas.

*Abou Ben Adhem,* No. 112.—Meets every Thursday evening. N. G., LeFerre A. Shaw; V. G., A. G. Wood; Secretary, Royal Fisk.

*Germania,* No. 116.—Meets every Wednesday evening. N. G., E. Dunker; V. G., J. Pfister; Secretary, H. Neunaber.

*Cornelia,* No. 122.—Meets every Monday evening. N. G., Wm. Girzekousky; V. G., Martin Hencken; Secretary, J. H. Peterson.

*Apollo*, No. 123.—Meets every Friday evening. N. G., E. O. F. Hastings; V. G., Wm. H. Sarles; Secretary, James Smith.

*Parker*, No. 124.—Meets every Tuesday evening. N. G., R. R. Strain; V.G., L. B. Spencer; Secretary, Henry Conner.

*Unity*, (of Mission Dolores,) No. 131.—Meets every Tuesday evening. N. G., R. W. Coffin; V. G., E. W. Park; Secretary, D. Ravekes.

*Herman*, No. 145.—Meets every Wednesday evening. N. G., Charles Kittleberger; V. G., Charles Weber; Secretary, B. Rodust.

*Harmony*, No. 13.—Meets every Tuesday evening. N. G., John Biter; V. G., John Schierhold; Secretary, Julian Andrzejowsky.

**Encampments.**

*Golden Gate*, No. 1.—Meets sccond and fourth Fridays in each month. C. P., John Cammet; H. P., H. B. Sheldor.; Scribe, Franklin Williams.

*Walhalla*, No. 7.—Meets on the first and third Fridays of each month. C. P., — Girzekousky; H. P., Louis Plege; Scribe, John Peterson.

*Wildey*, No. 23.—Meets on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month. C. P., Washington Bartlett; H. P., N. Koshland; Scribe, J. Naphtaly.

*Unity*, No. 26.—Mects on the second and fourth Mondays of each month. C. P., F. Leppien, H. P., Douglas Gunn; Scribe, B. F. Harrington.

GENERAL RELIEF COMMITTEE.

President, F. P. Dann, of Lodge No. 15; Secretary, A. G. Wood, of Lodge No. 112; Treasurer, George J. Hobe, of Lodge No. 17; Home Correspondent, L. F. A. Shaw, of Lodge No. 112; Foreign Correspondent, John Biter, of Lodge No. 13. Meets every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

OFFICERS OF THE HALL ASSOCIATION.

President, H. B. Brooks; Vice-President, Henry C. Squires; Secretary, T. Rodgers Johnson; Treasurer, A. Himmelman.

OFFICERS OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President, Charles Langley; First Vice-President, John F. Morse; Second Vice-President, J. D. B. Stillman; Secretary, Henry C. Squire; Treasurer, A Himmelman; Librarian, John Phillips.

ODD FELLOWS' MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

President, J. A. McClelland; Vice-President, Fred. P. Dann; Secretary, Geo. I. N. Monell; Treasurer, Henry B. Brooks; Directors, J. A. McClelland, John B. Harmon, Washington Bartlett, Geo. T. Bohen, Peter Sander, Andrew Bahrs, F. P. Dann, H. Schultz, H. Kosminsky, C. H. Wolcott, J. H. Titcomb, T. D. McKenna, S. D. Ingraham, Joseph Winterburn, G. Meyer.

## CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS.

What has been technically known as the "co-operative system" is, in a general way, a combination of capital to afford employment and cheap goods to its stockholders and patrons. In England and one or two other countries of Europe the plan has been fully tested, with the most satisfactory results.

The first organization of the kind in this city was inaugurated

the 29th of September, 1867, by the opening of a grocery and provision store on Sutter street, between Montgomery and Kearny, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Addison Martin, with a capital stock of $2,000, paid in. Subsequently the capital stock was increased to $5,000, divided into shares of $20 each, payable in full when subscribed for. At the present time there are upwards of sixty members, or stockholders. Since the date of its commencement three quarterly dividends of one per cent. per month have been paid. The officers are: President, B. H. Freeman; Treasurer, H. F. Williams; Secretary, Addison Martin; Trustees, B. H. Freeman, Gardner Elliott, H. F. Williams, William McKibben, C. S. Hobbs.

**Women's Co-operative Union.**

This institution—the first of its kind, we believe—was organized as a business corporation in March, 1868. Its founder was Dr. David Wooster, who drafted the Constitution of the Association as it now exists. He was materially aided in launching the enterprise by the late Mrs. Washington Wright ("Topsy Turvy"), whose pen and personal efforts were for a time unceasingly employed to insure the successful inauguration of the system. Drs. Bush and Lathrop lent their assistance; while, through the efforts of Rev. Mr. Stebbins, his congregation were induced to loan liberally towards its capital stock. The Union made a net gain of $1,036 in the first six months of its existence, representing a dividend of 1½ per cent. on the original capital. It now gives employment to one hundred and sixty women, and more are constantly being added to its list. The business director, Mrs. Parker, and the chief saleswoman, Mrs. Pendleton, are employed at a monthly salary of $75 each. These are the only paid officers of the Union, which is composed of the following Board of Trustrees: Mrs. B. C. Whiting, President; Mrs. J. R. Brandon, Vice-President; Mrs. R. B. Swain, Vice-President; Mrs. E. K. Howes, Treasurer; Mrs. E. T. Schenck, Secretary; Mrs. W. W. Stowe, Mrs. B. E. Babcock, Mrs. E. Burke, Mrs. W. M. Smith, Mrs. J. Lightner, Mrs. T. N. Machin, Mrs. J. E. Ober, Mrs. R. Z. Clements, Mrs. J. A. Drinkhouse, Mrs. D. Wooster.

Any woman may become a member by subscribing for one share of stock and signing the Constitution and By-Laws. Ten per cent. of the proceeds of the labor of each member is retained to be applied to the capital stock, and a sum not exceeding 20 per cent. retained to defray expenses. Whenever 10 per cent. of the gross proceeds of the labor of any member shall amount to the par value of one share, principal and interest included, said member shall be entitled to receive such additional share of paid-up stock. In such manner, and no other, may an unlimited number of shares be acquired in the Union. Whenever a sum (exceeding $1,000 is received from 10 per cent. of the proceeds of sales of articles manufactured by members) equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of subscription to the capital stock, a dividend is declared, and each stockholder paid his or her pro rata of the said sum.

The salesroom of the Union is located on Second, between Market and Mission streets.

Several other associations have been formed in San Francisco on the co-operative principle, but the two instances noted are sufficient to illustrate the utility and general plan of working of the system.

INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS, ENDING OCTOBER 31st, 1868.

| | Spirits. | Tobacco. | Beer. | Sales. | Income. | Gas. | Other Collections. | Totals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| November, 1867 | $83,336 32 | $44,390 37 | $9,865 00 | $22,654 70 | $21,059 33 | $3,663 04 | $122,317 41 | $307,221 17 |
| December, 1867 | 67,436 12 | 24,682 40 | 7,511 00 | 18,476 27 | 56,060 15 | 4,896 25 | 111,012 92 | 284,955 11 |
| January, 1868 | 95,895 34 | 31,432 25 | 6,031 00 | 12,011 88 | 14,917 16 | 4,570 38 | 99,491 74 | 264,409 75 |
| February, 1868 | 139,641 52 | 45,448 35 | 7,659 00 | 8,939 09 | 27,605 08 | 4,429 77 | 92,618 32 | 326,542 13 |
| March, 1868 | 123,557 33 | 49,202 72 | 8,547 00 | 12,502 32 | 4,949 27 | 3,975 62 | 103,610 71 | 307,524 97 |
| April, 1868 | 124,196 04 | 67,127 98 | 9,812 00 | 11,515 55 | 5,289 90 | 3,700 50 | 61,780 36 | 283,852 93 |
| May, 1868 | 165,693 46 | 80,103 20 | 10,941 00 | 16,013 10 | 17,010 49 | 3,297 44 | 125,290 68 | 419,372 57 |
| June, 1868 | 165,678 70 | 68,573 15 | 11,358 00 | 15,957 16 | 547,329 45 | 3,090 17 | 142,852 60 | 830,634 23 |
| July, 1868 | 135,548 36 | 28,067 46 | 11,069 00 | 10,532 65 | 50,830 38 | 2,855 83 | 118,822 18 | 231,456 97 |
| August, 1868 | 113,763 45 | 76,202 61 | 10,508 00 | 8,709 25 | 35,213 10 | 2,901 41 | 68,812 29 | 318,103 38 |
| September, 1868 | 83,331 93 | 84,160 25 | 10,508 00 | 8,709 25 | 35,213 10 | 2,901 41 | 71,374 28 | 216,594 78 |
| October, 1868 | 50,253 59 | 93,636 92 | 10,866 00 | 19,994 70 | 9,368 15 | 3,395 59 | 19,649 06 | 217,661 01 |
| | $1,165,600 76 | $682,941 69 | $115,576 00 | $163,001 87 | $866,328 37 | $43,990 06 | $1,186,463 25 | $4,228,902 00 |

Total collections for fiscal year ending June 30th, 1868, $5,160,081 82, being an excess of $11,763 16 over collections for year ending June 30th, 1867.

MACHINE FOR RECORDING VOTES. The following description is given of a recent contrivance for recording the votes of deliberative assemblies, about to be tried in the New York Legislature: There is a dial, like the large face of a clock, to indicate the yeas, and another to indicate the nays. These dials contain the numbers of all the members, and each pulls a knob, communicating by a wire, as the bells do in a hotel, with the dial; his number flies out as he pulls, and he sees that his vote is recorded. If he desires to change his vote he does so by a request to the clerk. By turning a little crank the hand on the dial is made to point out the number of votes that have been cast both for and against the bill; and by another simple process the names of those voting both in the affirmative and the negative are printed, for the use of the clerk, on a slip of paper. The whole process of taking the vote, recording it, and printing the name, does not require more than half a minute. In that way over a hundred bills can be passed in an hour.

---

INTERESTING FACTS.—A legal stone is fourteen pounds in England; sixteen pounds in Holland. A fathom, six feet, is derived from the height of a full-grown man. A hand, in horse measure, is four inches. An Irish mile is 2,240 yards; a Scotch mile is 1,984; a German, 1,806; a Turkish, 1,626. An acre is 1,840 square yards, 1 foot, 3½ inches, each way. A square mile, 1,760 yards each way, contains 640 acres. The human body consists of 240 bones, 9 kinds of articulations or joinings, 100 cartilages or ligaments, 400 muscles or tendons, and 100 nerves, besides blood, arteries, veins, etc.

## CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Table showing the distances between places, the elevations and number of tunnels on the Great Central Pacific Railroad, from San Francisco through to New York City:

| Names of Places. | Dis. from point to point. | Total dist. | Elevation in feet. |
|---|---|---|---|
| From San Francisco to— | | | |
| Goat Island | 1½ | ... | tide |
| Oakland | 4½ | 6 | 52 |
| San Leandro | 8 | 14 | 45 |
| Hayward's | 5 | 19 | 73 |
| Vallejo's Mill | 8 | 27 | 121 |
| Koltzeger's | 10 | 37 | 385 |
| Livermore Pass | 12 | 49 | 734 |
| San Joaquin River | 20 | 69 | 22 |
| Stockton | 10 | 79 | 22 |
| Woodbridge | 13 | 92 | 33 |
| Cosumnes River | 17 | 105 | 105 |
| Sacramento | 18 | 123 | 56 |
| From Sacramento to— | | | |
| Arcade | 7 | 7 | 75 |
| Antelope | 8 | 15 | 180 |
| Junction | 3 | 18 | 189 |
| Rocklin | 4 | 22 | 269 |
| Pino | 3 | 25 | 320 |
| Penryn | 3 | 28 | 505 |
| Newcastle | 3 | 31 | 929 |
| Auburn | 5 | 36 | 1357 |
| Clipper Gap | 7 | 43 | 1735 |
| Colfax | 11 | 54 | 2148 |
| Gold Run | 10 | 64 | 2825 |
| Dutch Flat | 3 | 67 | 3125 |
| Alta | 2 | 69 | 3625 |
| Shady Run | 4 | 74 | 4125 |
| Blue Canon | 5 | 79 | 4700 |
| Emigrant Gap | 6 | 84 | 5300 |
| Cisco | 8 | 92 | 5911 |
| Summit | 13 | 105 | 7042 |
| Truckee River | 14 | 119 | 5825 |
| Boca (Little Truckee) | 9 | 128 | 5560 |
| State Line | 10 | 138 | 5166 |
| Verdi | 5 | 143 | 4915 |
| Reno | 11 | 154 | 4525 |
| Clark's | 20 | 174 | 4230 |
| Wadsworth | 15 | 189 | 4104 |
| Desert | 9 | 198 | 4445 |
| Hot Springs | 10 | 208 | 4948 |
| White Plains | 15 | 223 | 3921 |
| Humboldt Lake | 9½ | 232½ | 3920 |
| Brown's | 2½ | 235 | 3955 |
| Humboldt Bridge | 20 | 255 | 4035 |
| Rye Patch | 17½ | 272½ | 4245 |
| Humboldt | 11½ | 284 | 4262 |
| Mill City | 12 | 295 | 4256 |
| Raspberry Creek | 7½ | 303½ | 4354 |
| Rose Creek | 11 | 314½ | 4348 |
| Winnemucca | 9½ | 324 | 4355 |
| Fairbanks | 10 | 334 | 4371 |
| Emigrant Canon | 8 | 342 | 4420 |
| Stone House | 16 | 358 | 4500 |
| Reese River | 22 | 380 | 4559 |
| Skull Ranch | 9 | 389 | 4590 |
| Shoshone Point | 13 | 402 | 4690 |
| Beaowawe Gate | 7 | 409 | 4735 |
| Gravelly Ford | 5 | 414 | 4780 |
| 12-Mile Canon | 5 | 419 | 4825 |
| Trout Creek | 7 | 426 | 4965 |
| 2-Mile Canon | 11 | 437 | 4990 |
| South Fork | 12 | 449 | 5052 |
| North Fork | 25 | 474 | 5220 |
| Bishop's Creek | 21 | 495 | 5418 |
| Humboldt Wells | 14 | 509 | 5650 |
| Independence Springs | 15½ | 524½ | 6115 |
| Pequop Pass | 5 | 529½ | 6120 |
| North Pass, Toano M'ts | 18 | 547½ | 5964 |
| Passage Creek | 25½ | 573 | 4780 |
| North Point of Desert | 22 | 595 | 4253 |
| Terrace Point | 12 | 607 | .... |
| Red Dome Pass | 20 | 627 | 4821 |
| Monument Point | 24 | 651 | 4250 |
| Promontory Mountain | 27 | 678 | 4923 |
| Bear River | 29 | 707 | 4265 |
| Brigham City | 3 | 710 | 4220 |
| Ogden City | 21 | 731 | 4320 |
| Weber Canon | 10½ | 741½ | 4654 |
| Upper Weber Canon | 16½ | 758 | 5085 |
| Weber Station | 15½ | 773½ | 5764 |
| Echo Summit | 23½ | 797 | 6880 |
| Junction Bear River & Yellow Creek | 10½ | 807½ | 6760 |
| Quaking Asp Summit | 22 | 829½ | 7516 |
| Opposite Fort Bridger | 24½ | 854 | 6575 |
| Black Fork | 18½ | 872 | 6340 |
| Junction Ham's and Black's Forks | 11 | 883½ | 6300 |
| Green River | 35 | 918½ | 6092 |
| Omaha | 823 | 1741½ | 960 |
| New York | 1554 | 3295½ | tide |
| Total distance | 1678 | | |

LIST OF TUNNELS.

| No. | Locality | Dis. fm Bar. Miles | Length. Feet. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Grimly Hill | 77 | 500 |
| 2 | Emigrant Gap | 84 | 300 |
| 3 | Cisco | 92 | 230 |
| 4 | Red Spur | 93 | 185 |
| 5 | Crocker's Spur | 97 | 120 |
| 6 | Summit | 105 | 1659 |
| 7 | Summit | 105 | 100 |
| 8 | Black Point | 106 | 375 |
| 9 | Black Point | 106 | 323 |
| 10 | Black Point | 107 | 525 |
| 11 | Pollard's Hill | 107 | 570 |
| 12 | Pollard's Hill | 107 | 342 |
| 13 | Coldstream | 112 | 870 |
| 14 | Alder Creek | 134 | 200 |
| 15 | Quartz Spur | 137 | 56 |
| | Total No. feet, 6,262. | | |

An agricultural exchange presents the claims of the railroad to the farming community by showing that, on a common road, wheat would consume its own value if carried three hundred and fifty miles. In other words, it would be worthless at that distance from market, while by rail it can be carried three thousand miles at a profit. Railways, then, multiply by ten the distance from any grain market at which its wheat may be raised; and the same remarks apply, with evident variations, to other products.

## THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STATES TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The above Company was organized in June, 1868, for the purpose of constructing lines of telegraph in all the Pacific States and Territories, connecting with the Eastern system of telegraphs at Omaha, or some point in Kansas. The Company have built lines connecting San Francisco with San José, Stockton, Sacramento, Auburn, Dutch Flat, Truckee, Reno, Virginia City, and Gold Hill. It is the intention of the Company to extend their lines, during the next year, to all the principal cities and towns in California, Oregon, Nevada, Idaho, and Utah, connecting with Eastern lines to all parts of the Atlantic States.

## TARIFFS OF THE PACIFIC DIVISION OF THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

[EXECUTIVE OFFICE, 522 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.]

### Tariff from San Francisco.

| To | Ten Words. | Each Addit'l Five Words. | To | Ten Words. | Each Addit'l Five Words. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alta, Cal | $1 50 | $0 50 | Fort Churchill, Nev | $2 00 | $0 75 |
| Amador, Cal | 1 50 | 0 75 | Franktown, Nev | 1 25 | 0 50 |
| Auburn, Cal | 1 50 | 0 50 | Friday's, Nev | 1 25 | 0 50 |
| Argenta, Nev | 2 50 | 1 00 | Fish Springs, U. T | 2 50 | 1 00 |
| Aurora, Nev | 2 50 | 1 00 | Georgetown, Cal | 1 50 | 0 50 |
| Austin, Nev | 2 50 | 1 00 | Gilroy, Cal | 1 25 | 0 50 |
| Albany, Oregon | 2 75 | 1 25 | Gold Run, Cal | 1 50 | 0 50 |
| Ashland, Oregon | 2 00 | 0 75 | Grass Valley Cal | 1 50 | 0 50 |
| Benicia, Cal | 0 75 | 0 25 | Genoa, Nevada | 1 25 | 0 50 |
| Brown's Valley, Cal | 1 50 | 0 75 | Glenbrook, Nev | 1 25 | 0 50 |
| Brown, Nev | 2 25 | 0 75 | Gold Hill, Nev | 0 90 | 0 45 |
| Clinton, B. C | 7 00 | 3 25 | Grubb's Wells, Nev | 2 50 | 1 00 |
| Callahan's, Cal | 2 00 | 0 75 | Grave Creek, Or | 2 50 | 1 00 |
| Calistoga, Cal | 1 50 | 0 75 | Hayward's, Cal | 0 75 | 0 25 |
| Camptonville, Cal | 1 50 | 0 50 | Healdsburg, Cal | 1 25 | 0 50 |
| Castroville, Cal | 1 25 | 0 50 | Horsetown, Cal | 1 75 | 0 75 |
| Centreville, Cal | 0 75 | 0 25 | Humboldt City, Nev | 2 25 | 0 75 |
| Chico, Cal | 1 50 | 0 75 | Hatt's Camp, W. T | 3 50 | 1 50 |
| Cisco, Cal | 1 50 | 0 50 | Ione City, Cal | 1 50 | 0 75 |
| Colfax, Cal | 1 50 | 0 50 | Iowa Hill, Cal | 1 50 | 0 50 |
| Colusa, Cal | 1 00 | 0 50 | Jackson, Cal | 1 50 | 0 75 |
| Coloma, Cal | 1 50 | 0 50 | Jacksonville, Or | 2 00 | 0 75 |
| Columbia, Cal | 1 50 | 0 75 | Kingston, Cal | 2 00 | 0 75 |
| Copperopolis, Cal | 1 50 | 0 75 | Lytton, B. C | 6 50 | 3 00 |
| Carson City, Nev | 1 25 | 0 50 | Latrobe, Cal | 1 00 | 0 50 |
| Canyonville, Or | 2 50 | 1 00 | Lincoln, Cal | 1 50 | 0 50 |
| Corvallis, Or | 2 75 | 1 25 | Los Angeles, Cal | 2 00 | 1 00 |
| Davisville, Cal | 1 00 | 0 50 | Lima, Nev | 2 50 | 1 00 |
| Downieville, Cal | 1 50 | 0 50 | Markleville, Cal | 2 00 | 0 75 |
| Drytown, Cal | 1 50 | 0 75 | Martinez, Cal | 1 00 | 0 50 |
| Dutch Flat, Cal | 1 50 | 0 50 | Marysville, Cal | 1 00 | 0 50 |
| Dayton, Nev | 1 25 | 0 50 | Menlo Park, Cal | 0 50 | 0 25 |
| Dalles, Or | 4 00 | 1 50 | Michigan Bluffs, Cal | 1 50 | 0 50 |
| Deep Creek, U. T | 2 50 | 1 00 | Mokelumne Hill, Cal | 1 50 | 0 75 |
| Eighty Three Mile House, B.C | 6 00 | 2 75 | Monitor, Cal | 2 00 | 0 75 |
| El Dorado, Cal | 1 00 | 0 50 | Monterey, Cal | 1 25 | 0 50 |
| Egan Canon, Nev | 2 50 | 1 00 | Mountain House, Cal | 0 75 | 0 25 |
| Empire City, Nev | 1 25 | 0 50 | Mountain View, Cal | 1 25 | 0 50 |
| Estes, Or | 2 75 | 1 25 | Murphy's Camp, Cal | 1 50 | 0 75 |
| Eugene City, Or | 2 75 | 1 25 | Martin's Bluff, W. T | 3 25 | 1 25 |
| Fort Hope, B. C | 5 00 | 2 25 | Monticello, W. T | 3 25 | 1 25 |
| Fort Yale, B. C | 5 50 | 2 50 | New Westminster, B. C | 4 00 | 1 75 |
| Firebaugh's Ferry, Cal | 1 75 | 0 75 | Napa City, Cal | 1 00 | 0 50 |
| Folsom, Cal | 1 00 | 0 50 | Nevada City, Cal | 1 50 | 0 50 |
| Forest City, Cal | 1 50 | 0 50 | Newcastle, Cal | 1 50 | 0 50 |
| Forest Hill, Cal | 1 50 | 0 50 | New York House, Cal | 2 00 | 0 75 |
| Fort Jones, Cal | 2 00 | 0 75 | Oakland, Cal | 0 50 | 0 25 |
| Fort Tejon, Cal | 2 00 | 1 00 | Oroville, Cal | 1 50 | 0 75 |

| To | Ten Words. | Each Addit'l Five Words. |
|---|---|---|
| Ophir, Nev | $1 25 | $0 50 |
| Oreana, Nev | 2 25 | 1 00 |
| Oakland, Oregon | 2 50 | 1 00 |
| Oregon City, Oregon | 3 00 | 1 25 |
| Olympia, W. T | 3 50 | 1 50 |
| Petaluma, Cal | 0 75 | 0 25 |
| Pescadero, Cal | 0 75 | 0 25 |
| Pino, Cal | 1 50 | 0 50 |
| Placerville, Cal | 1 00 | 0 50 |
| Portersville, Cal | 2 00 | 0 75 |
| Portland, Or | 3 00 | 1 25 |
| Point Elliott, W. T | 3 50 | 1 50 |
| Puyallup, W. T | 3 50 | 1 50 |
| Quesnelle, B. C | 9 00 | 4 25 |
| Red Bluff, Cal | 1 50 | 0 75 |
| Redwood City, Cal | 0 50 | 0 25 |
| Rocklin, Cal | 1 00 | 0 50 |
| Roseville, Cal | 1 00 | 0 50 |
| Rough and Ready, Siskiyou County, Cal | 2 00 | 0 75 |
| Reno, Nev | 1 25 | 0 50 |
| Ruby Valley, Nev | 2 50 | 1 00 |
| Rush Valley, U. T | 2 50 | 1 00 |
| Roseburg, Or | 2 50 | 1 00 |
| Soda Creek, B. C | 9 00 | 4 25 |
| Sacramento, Cal | 0 15 | 0 05 |
| Santa Helena, Cal | 1 50 | 0 75 |
| San Andreas, Cal | 1 50 | 0 75 |
| San Jose, Cal | 0 15 | 0 05 |
| San Juan North, Cal | 1 50 | 0 50 |
| San Juan South, Cal | 1 25 | 0 50 |
| San Leandro, Cal | 0 75 | 0 25 |
| San Mateo, Cal | 0 50 | 0 25 |
| San Miguel, Cal | 0 50 | 0 25 |
| San Rafael, Cal | 0 75 | 0 25 |
| Santa Clara, Cal | 0 15 | 0 05 |
| Santa Cruz, Cal | 1 25 | 0 50 |
| Santa Rosa, Cal | 1 25 | 0 50 |
| Shasta, Cal | 1 75 | 0 75 |
| Shingle Springs, Cal | 1 25 | 0 50 |
| Silver Mountain, Cal | 2 00 | 0 75 |
| Smartsville, Cal | 1 50 | 0 75 |
| Sonoma, Cal | 1 00 | 0 50 |
| Sonora, Cal | 1 50 | 0 75 |
| Spanish Town, Cal | 0 75 | 0 25 |
| Sportsman's Hall, Cal | 1 25 | 0 50 |
| Stockton, Cal | 0 15 | 0 05 |
| Strawberry Valley, Cal | 1 25 | 0 50 |
| Sugar Loaf, Cal | $1 25 | $0 50 |
| Summit, Cal | 1 20 | 0 50 |
| Suisun, Cal | 1 00 | 0 50 |
| Sutter Creek, Cal | 1 50 | 0 75 |
| Silver City, Nev | 1 25 | 0 50 |
| Star City, Nov | 2 50 | 1 00 |
| Salem, Or | 2 75 | 1 25 |
| Salt Lake City, U. T | 2 50 | 1 00 |
| Schell Creek, U. T | 2 50 | 1 00 |
| San Juan Island, W. T | 3 50 | 1 50 |
| Seattle, W. T | 3 50 | 1 50 |
| Schome, W. T | 3 50 | 1 50 |
| Snuahenoo, W. T | 3 50 | 1 50 |
| Skookumchuck, W. T | 3 50 | 1 50 |
| Steilacoom, W. T | 3 50 | 1 50 |
| Swinomish, W. T | 3 50 | 1 50 |
| Tehama, Cal | 1 50 | 0 75 |
| Timbuctoo, Cal | 1 50 | 0 75 |
| Todd's Valley, Cal | 1 50 | 0 75 |
| Trinity Centre, Cal | 2 00 | 0 75 |
| Truckee, Nev | 1 50 | 0 50 |
| Tulalip, W. T | 3 50 | 1 50 |
| Unionville, Nev | 2 50 | 1 00 |
| Utsalady, W.T | 3 50 | 1 50 |
| Vacaville, Cal | 1 00 | 0 50 |
| Vallejo, Cal | 0 75 | 0 25 |
| Vandalia, Cal | 2 00 | 0 75 |
| Visalia, Cal | 2 00 | 0 75 |
| Volcano, Cal | 1 50 | 0 75 |
| Virginia City, Nev | 0 90 | 0 45 |
| Victoria, V. I | 4 00 | 1 75 |
| Vancouver, W.T | 3 00 | 1 25 |
| Williams' Creek, B.C | 11 00 | 5 25 |
| Watsonville, Cal | 1 25 | 0 50 |
| Warm Springs, Cal | 0 75 | 0 25 |
| Weaverville, Cal | 2 00 | 0 75 |
| Wheatland, Cal | 1 25 | 0 50 |
| Windsor, Cal | 1 25 | 0 50 |
| Woodford, Cal | 2 00 | 0 75 |
| Woodland, Cal | 1 00 | 0 50 |
| Wadsworth, Nev | 2 00 | 0 75 |
| Washoe City, Nev | 1 25 | 0 50 |
| Wellington's, Nev | 2 50 | 1 00 |
| West Gate, Nev | 2 25 | 0 75 |
| Winnemucca, Nev | 2 25 | 1 00 |
| Yankee Jim's, Cal | 1 50 | 0 50 |
| Yanks, Cal | 1 25 | 0 50 |
| Yreka, Cal | 2 00 | 0 57 |

Dispatches forwarded to Towns and Mining Camps in the vicinity of our offices by Mail, Express, or special messenger; all additional charges to be paid by the parties sending the dispatch.

---

CURE FOR SNAKE BITE.—After many experiments by the officers of the Smithsonian Institute, and other scientific gentlemen, a certain cure is said to have been found for snake bite. It is as follows: Ten grains iodide of potassium, and thirty grains of iodine, to be dissolved in one ounce of water, to be kept in a bottle with a ground glass stopper, and to be applied externally *only*. If possible, stop the circulation in the parts bitten, by bandaging, and use a stick or something to tighten the bandage, and apply the solution to the bitten part with a piece of cotton, sponge, or anything that will hold the fluid, and then bind it to the wound and keep it wet until a cure is effected. It is said that five drops of undiluted poison from the fangs of a rattlesnake, mixed with five drops of the above solution, and inserted into a wound with a syringe, was as harmless as ten drops of water.

It has long been contended that steel boilers never could be used, not being sufficiently tenacious. But this theory has been badly damaged by some recent experiments at Pittsburg, where a steel boiler has withstood the utmost pressure that could be brought to bear upon it. The boiler is made of two plates of No. 3 steel, ¼ inch thick, 6 feet long, and 38 inches in diameter. It has been subjected to several tests, the tenth trial giving it a pressure of 725 pounds to the square inch. Experiments on it continue, but up to this writing no pressure has been able to burst the boiler. It has stretched three inches since the tests commenced.

## SILK CULTURE.

California is indebted to Mr. L. Provost, of San José, in a direct manner, and to Mr. Henry Mentsch, indirectly, for the progress thus far made in silk culture. The first two lots of eggs upon which Mr. Provost experimented were procured from China by Mr. Hentsch, in 1854, and presented to Mr. Provost. These were bad, and failed to incubate. The same gentleman presented Mr. Provost with a lot of mulberry seeds imported from France, which were planted, and produced abundantly. Subsequently, in 1860, he obtained a lot of silkworm eggs from France, which he also presented to Mr. Provost, and these hatched out satisfactorily. They produced superior cocoons. Since that date up to the present time, the efforts of Mr. Provost to increase the number and improve the quality of his cocoons have been crowned with abundant success.

It was a difficult matter for Mr. Provost to awaken much interest in the enterprise of silk-raising, upon which he had entered with so much zeal. One of the prominent objections he had to encounter was the high price of labor. He met this argument by stating that the vast difference in the value of land, as between California and the silk-raising districts of France, more than compensated in our favor; besides which, we could avail ourselves of Chinese labor, at all times to be procured at merely nominal rates. He also cited the superiority of the California climate, showing that under its genial influence one person could produce as many silkworms, in better health, than six or eight persons could do in any part of Europe.

He thinks our State can be made the largest silk-producing country in the world; and that in a few years we shall be enabled, from this source alone, to prevent the annual drainage of millions of dollars from our shores. He has had frequent orders for cocoons—one from Italy for one hundred pounds, and another from Mexico for five hundred ounces. In a paper written on the subject under review, three years ago, Mr. Provost throws out the following hints, which cannot prove otherwise than interesting and profitable to those who have embarked or have intentions of embarking in the business. He says: "The best variety of the mulberry is the white (*morus alba*). The Chinese, or *morus multicaulis*, is very good, however, especially when the worms are young, as its leaf is tender. Any light, sandy, loamy soil will grow the mulberry to perfection. The eggs require to be kept in a dry, cool place from one season to another. They readily hatch in a temperature of eighty degrees, after which a mean of sixty degrees is the most favorable for them to feed in, go through their several moultings, spin the cocoon, emerge from the chrysalis into the complete moth, and perform the last function, which is to lay the eggs for succeeding existence. Shelter will be required chiefly to keep the worms from being devoured by birds; and the feet of the tables on which they are fed will need be stood in vessels containing water, to keep the ants from gaining access, as these insects are equally with the birds destructive of the silkworm. The worm will spin its cocoon in about thirty-two or thirty-four days after hatching, and in this country we can easily secure two crops—one in May and the other in July. For

the purpose of raising eggs, the best shaped and hardest cocoons must be selected, from which the millers will emerge in twelve or fifteen days; and as soon as they make their appearance the males and females are kept together from ten A.M. till four P.M., when the males are thrown away. The female then immediately begins laying her eggs, which will number about three hundred to each moth. Three hundred and sixty cocoons weigh about one pound and a half; an ounce of eggs will produce one hundred and sixty-five pounds of cocoons; eleven or twelve ounces of good cocoons will give one ounce of fine silk; twenty-eight ounces of selected cocoons produce two ounces of eggs."

At the Industrial Fair of the Mechanics' Institute, held in August last, Mr. Provost exhibited an extensive lot of cocoons, comprising twelve different varieties, to wit: 1, the California variety; 2, the Turkish; 3, the white Japanese; 4, the green Japanese; 5, the yellow Portuguese; 6, the white; 7, the old French; 8, the wild California; 9, the Montauban; 10, the Valreas; 11, the new French; 12, cocoons of the oak, with worms. During the continuance of the exhibition, his assortment was enlarged from day to day by contributions of cocoons from the principal silk-raisers throughout the State. The number of these is already quite large, as may be learned by a perusal of the list which follows:

Specimens of cocoons were sent him by Mr. Isaac Hoog, of Washington, Yolo county (2,000); by Messrs. Miller & Esoard, of Nevada city, (500); by Mrs. J. Saufrignon and Miss Leonie Saufrignon, of San José (two bouquets from the former, and one from the latter); by Mrs. Erkens, of San José; by Dr. Dewitt C. Franklin, of Los Angeles; by Mrs. W. Corbusier, of Sacramento; by Captain W. M. Hayne, of Sacramento (two varieties); by David F. Hall, of San Gabriel, Los Angeles county; by Mrs. Alice C. Boston, of Santa Cruz; by Stephen Davis, of Chinese Camp, Calaveras county; by John Smith, of Sacramento; by John Rice, of Virginia Ranch, Yuba county; by Mrs. W. Flint, of Sacramento (of the Japanese variety); by J. E. Goux, of Santa Barbara; by A. Pitckard, of Santa Barbara; by Mrs. W. M. Hayne, of Sacramento; by Thomas A. Garey, of Los Angeles; by José Oliva, of Hornitos, Mariposa county; by Byron S. Wilson, of Gilroy, Santa Clara county; by Albert Bremtey, of San Gabriel, Los Angeles county; by Mrs. S. Sellers, of Antioch, Contra Costa county, and by Dr. W. Kochler, of Portland, Oregon.

From the foregoing enumeration of localities—embracing every degree of climate and variety of soil—it will be seen that silk raising is a possibility on every part of this coast. In the higher altitudes, as well as the lower; where the snow covers the mountain tops in winter, and in the valleys where there is almost an uninterrupted continuity of sunshine nine months of the year; where the soils are sandy, alluvial or baked—the worms exhibit equal fecundity, the cocoons multiplying in corresponding ratio, and the inducements for embarking in the business present themselves impartially.

### SILK WEAVING.

The Newman Brothers are the only gentlemen in the State who have as yet given much attention to silk weaving. Their looms, reels, etc.,

were on exhibition in the late Mechanics' Fair, where an opportunity was afforded of witnessing all the processes of weaving, from the unwinding of the delicate fibre of the cocoon to the manufacture of the same into the beautiful web, ready for making ladies' dresses. They are at present engaged in the erection of such machinery as will enable them to enter into the silk-weaving business on a large scale, and open up a market at our own doors for the ready disposal of the cocoons that can be raised in the State.

In a memorial, addressed by Mr. Joseph Newman to the Legislature, he says: "From my personal observation I believe that this State must become the greatest silk-producing country in the civilized world, if properly cared for, as the climate is unsurpassable and the people energetic. Since steam communication has been established between this State and China and Japan, it has opened a new field for obtaining the raw material in quantities to suit. It is a well known fact that the European manufacturers obtained the greater part of the raw material from China and Japan. Before the establishment of a line of steamers between this State and China and Japan, the Eastern manufacturers obtained their raw materials for manufacturing purposes from London, England; but, since the establishment of this line of steam communication between China and Japan, they now receive all their supplies through San Francisco. The spinning department can be worked successfully with children, from thirteen years of age and upwards, of which we have a great number. It will be seen by these statements that silk can be manufactured to a greater advantage in this State than in any part of the United States."

## WOOLEN MILLS AND WOOLEN FABRICS.

In the brief but marvelous career of California no feature of her greatness stands forth with greater prominence than her manufactures. These are by no means limited to any particular line of trade, but comprise nearly every branch of industry, whether it be in the working up of gold, platina, silver, copper, brass, iron, wood, silk, cotton, or any other of the staple commodities, indigenous or imported, on which the skill of the mechanic or artisan is usually employed. In this respect the State is already almost self-sustaining, and presents an example which older countries might imitate with profit.

In the department of woolens, her progress has been unparalleled. No less than five complete woolen factories are now in successful operation, turning out goods which, for extent of variety, elegance of color, pattern, finish, and superiority of texture, challenge comparison with the fabrics of the best and most popular establishments of the Old World.

### Pioneer Woolen Mills.

This factory was erected in the latter part of 1858, and commenced operations early in 1859, with two sets of cards, eight looms and one thousand spindles. It was the first of its kind on the coast. In October, 1861, it was burnt down, but was re-erected in the November following, and, with a large supply of new machinery from the East, was manufacturing goods in June of the fol-

lowing year. Various additions subsequently made have enlarged the main structure till it presents a frontage of 492 feet by 60 in depth, four stories in height. These mills, at the present date, are running 7,000 spindles and 72 broad looms, propelled by a steam engine of 200-horse power. A sewing department is attached, in which from 350 to 400 hands are employed, according to the demands of trade. The pay roll runs from $23,000 to $25,000 per month, and the amount of wool consumed per annum is more than a million and a half of pounds. The mills turn out blankets in fineness from one to five, and in weight from twenty-two to eight pounds, of all patterns, qualities, colors, and modifications of color; cloths almost infinite in shades, textures, weights, styles and finish; together with the "unshrinking" flannels, from the finest wools, and all other articles usual to similar establishments. These mills are located on Beach street, at Black Point.

**Mission Woolen Mills**

Were established by Donald McLelland, in 1860. In 1862, Lazard Frères & Co. were taken in as partners. Commencing humbly, the establishment was enlarged from time to time by the erection of new buildings and additions of new and improved machinery, until the various edifices now present the appearance of a small village. The mills consume two million pounds of wool per annum, and turn out about eight hundred thousand products. Two steam-engines, of 75-horse-power each, are used to propel the machinery; and each drives eleven sets of cards, fifty broad looms, and six thousand spindles, besides other machinery for preparing the wool, spinning, and finishing the goods for the market, etc. Some of the blankets manufactured at the Mission Mills have a spread of 156 by 90 inches, and are fully half an inch thick. In weight they range all the way from one and a half to twenty pounds, and are of every imaginable color to suit the character of the trade. These mills use the very finest grades of wool, and, besides blankets, turn out cloths of all descriptions, tweeds, flannels, shawls, cloakings and carpets. Four hundred operatives are employed, one-third white, and the balance Chinese.

**Pacific Woolen Mills.**

These mills were put into operation on Folsom, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, about two years ago. They were founded and are now owned chiefly by Donald McLelland and James Roberts, the latter Superintendent for several years past, and, at the present time, of the Mission Mills. Four hundred thousand dollars are invested in the enterprise. The machinery consists of eight sets of cards, six for woolen and two for cotton fabrics. The spinning is performed by self-acting mules and 2,000 spindles, and the knitting frames are as numerous and various as the different styles of goods manufactured. The specialty of these mills is the manufacture of under-shirts, drawers, hose and half-hose, 120 varieties of which are made. No attempt is made to turn out articles of other descriptions. The yarns are three-ply, in wool, of white, blue, Shetland, scarlet, orange, purple, and "random" colors. From 75 to 80 dozens of fabrics are turned out daily, for which the demand has been so steady that the mills were kept running day and night. Besides a large number of men, these mills give employment

to 350 women. Thomas Appleton is the Superintendent, James Bragg the Treasurer, and the selling agents Lazard Frères & Co.

**Marysville Woolen Mills.**

The Marysville Woolen Mills were started during the past year by an incorporated company on a capital of $50,000. The machinery consists of 14 looms, 800 spindles and 3 sets of cards. Additional machinery is arriving. The main building is of brick, one story high, 160 by 140 feet in general dimensions. All grades of blankets, flannels and cassimeres are manufactured, for which a market is found at Marysville and the surrounding country. The mills employ 18 white operatives, 6 girls, and 20 Chinamen. It is the intention of the company to double the capacity of the mills in the spring. The Superintendent is Mr. D. E. Knight, and the San Francisco agents L. and M. Sachs & Co.

**Capital Woolen Mills, at Sacramento.**

The company which constructed these mills was incorporated in April last, with a capital stock of $100,000, taken principally by the citizens of Sacramento. It is the intention of these mills to manufacture all kinds of woolen goods. Their first blanket was turned out in the latter part of November. The Trustees and Directors are—Leland Stanford, Henry Miller, C. A. Peake, H. F. Hastings, R. T. Brown, John H. Carroll, L. Goss, Chris. Green, and Julius Wetzler. Location of mills, on B street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets.

*Remarks.*—It will be seen from the foregoing brief glance at the condition of woolen manufactures in California, that the home demand for every necessary article of woolen wear may be supplied without resort to importations. The demand for wool is now upwards of five million pounds per annum; and, as there is a constantly increasing capacity of the factories, this quantity must, from year to year, be greatly enlarged. Our home woolens have a complete monopoly of the local market. More than this: they are inquired for abroad, as being fully equal, if not superior, to the best fabrics made in Europe. By the expansion of this department of manufactures sheep-raising is encouraged. The best bloods and the finest fleeces will always be the most popular. Sheep-raising calls into requisition the idle pasture-lands of the foothills and mountain-valleys; and this interest stimulates agriculture; so that, by mutuality, the farmer, laborer, mechanic, merchant, and in fact the representative of every department of trade, is either directly or indirectly benefited.

## THE WINE INTEREST OF CALIFORNIA.

A race for pre-eminence is now fully inaugurated in California between several rapidly expanding industrial interests. The chief of these may be set down as grain, wine, silk and woolens. Each bears a positive or indirect connection with the soil; and each has its evident votaries, who claim for it paramount public recognition. Agriculture, in fact, as a conclusion of political economy, has come to be regarded as a never-failing source of our industrial wealth.

In the matter of wine culture, the State has a great future before it. As in the growth of the mulberry and silkworm, so with the vine;

every part of California is found to be adapted to its growth, excepting only the regions of high winds, extreme fogs, or severe frosts. The foothills of the Coast Range and Sierra Nevadas, the gorges and ravines of mountains, the valleys and river bottoms, have all been tried and found to produce grapes in abundance, suitable for the manufacture of wines of the very finest qualities and highest flavors.

The progress made in viniculture will be better understood and appreciated when it is stated that the grape crop of 1868 will yield seven million gallons of wine. In Los Angeles County alone, one million five hundred thousand gallons have already been made. Sonoma County will produce seven hundred thousand gallons; San Joaquin County, one hundred and fifty thousand gallons; Napa County, two hundred thousand gallons of wine and fifty thousand gallons of brandy; Solano County, one hundred and twenty thousand gallons of wine; El Dorado, two hundred thousand gallons; Nevada, forty or fifty thousand gallons; San Francisco, forty thousand gallons, made principally by Frenchmen and Italians, from grapes received miscellaneously. Yuba and Placer Counties are entitled to a place in the enumeration, but no data has been furnished of their respective crops upon which even an approximate estimate could be founded.

Previous to 1861, the vines used for planting were confined principally to what were known as the "Old Mission" varieties. In that year Col. A. Haraszthy visited Europe as the agent of the State, and imported four hundred of the very best varieties to be procured in the popular wine-producing districts. These have had a wide circulation, and have furnished clippings from which extenisve vineyards are everywhere being cultivated. Our local traders are now enabled to furnish white, red, angelica, sherry, Madeira, muscatel, Burgundy, and sparkling or Champagne wines. The last named is made by Isador Landsberger, of this city, who was the first to engage in the business extensively and with assured success. His cellars are located at 429 Jackson street, from which, in the last year, four hundred cases of wine per month have been regularly turned out, finding a ready market not only at home, in the Atlantic States, Central America and Mexico, but also in Europe; from which several places and countries orders have been received faster than they could be filled. The champagne manufactured by Mr. Landsberger contains no foreign deleterious matter. Every bottle receives its bouquet and sparkle from the pure juice of the grape, with the addition of only so much refined sugar syrup as secures its fermentation.

The science of manufacturing these wines was acquired by Mr. Arpad Haraszthy, (who gives his personal superintendence to the cellars,) after a residence of observation of two years in Marne, the great champagne department of France. They are preferred by connoisseurs to the best imported brands, which, it is hoped, they will entirely drive from the market when they can be produced in sufficient quantity to supply the local demand; and that this demand is enormous is attested by the statement of a single fact: For the thirty days preceding the 15th of December, fourteen thousand cases of foreign champagne were received in this port from abroad, on which the first cost of about

$196,000 had to be paid, and which sum was, of course, shipped out of the country.

The lighter and cheaper wines, for table use, are already common in California. Champagne, the "regal beverage," owing to its higher price, and the inability to produce it in large quantities, must for a number of years to come occupy a limited market. The efforts of Messrs. Landsberger and Haraszthy, thus far crowned with such eminent success, will not only meet with deserved reward but stimulate other growers to engage in the manufacture of sparkling wines. The recent State Agricultural Fair awarded Mr. Landsberger a gold medal for his champagne; and, in transmitting information of that fact to the worthy gentleman, the Secretary of the Society remarked:

"This is a deserved tribute to the great industry you represent, as well as a mark of personal merit to yourself and our friend Haraszthy. You will allow me to congratulate you personally, and through you the wine-growers of the State, upon this favorable termination of a struggle between the several leading agricultural industries for the ascendancy. Grain, wine and silk were the great formidable rivals, and it was hard to tell which would be the successful applicant for the Committee's favor. However, in consideration that grain is already being produced to an extent that is overtaxing the grain lands of the State, the Committee thought proper to take such action as would tend to induce the production of a greater variety of crops; and the question was a close one between silk and wine. While the Committee believe that at no distant day the latter would become the great leading—as it is now the most profitable—agricultural product, yet, in consideration that the State is offering this industry such liberal encouragement in the way of bounties on trees and cocoons, and in consideration of your very successful efforts in the honest manufacture of so fine an article of sparkling wine, they were induced to favor the wine interest and your especial claims in that interest. This you may accept as a high compliment to your enterprise and perseverance in your endeavor to bring order out of chaos, and success out of failure, in the production of wines in California. The efforts of such men as yourself and Mr. Haraszthy are well calculated to command a correct opinion of, and establish a proper reputation for, our California wines, both at home and abroad."

Mr. Landsberger, in a paper addressed to the Society, claiming the medal, has made the prediction that, under proper encouragement to viniculturalists, "the steep, rugged hills which now are covered with chapparal will be clothed in the green of vines, and their sides be dotted with prosperous and happy homes." There is hardly a doubt but that the truth of this flattering picture will one day, not very far hence, be fully realized.

## LEATHER, BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.

No branch of California industry flourishes to a greater or more successful extent than the tanning of leather and the different manufacturing uses to which it is put. All the varieties needed for hose, belting, men's, women's and children's wear of boots and shoes, and for the requirements of furniture trimming and articles of ornament, are turned out from our home vats. These include also kips, goatskins and

gaily-colored moroccos. Several of our most extensive boot and shoe factories produce their own leather. This is true of the "Pacific Tannery and Boot and Shoe Factory," which may be cited as one prominent instance to illustrate the general fact. Its claims were so prominent, that at the late Mechanics' Industrial Fair it was awarded the Institute gold medal, in recognition of the successful progress it had made in fostering so important a branch of labor. The establishment covers nearly an entire block of ground, and the workmen and work-women (some three hundred in number) are provided with all the recent contrivances in machinery to aid and facilitate their labor. A visit to this and other similar establishments in San Francisco would well reward the seeker after practical information.

## COTTON MANUFACTURES

San Francisco contains two or more mills for the manufacture of cotton batting. The first was introduced by I. C. Mayer & Son, and is located on Turk street, between Scott and Pierce streets. The second is owned by Messrs. S. Folk & Co., and is located at the corner of Fifth and Market streets.

Messrs. Mayer & Son make their batting and wadding from the better qualities of imported cotton; Messrs. Folk & Co. turn out batting from old canvas and other heavy cotton cloth.

Oakland boasts the only factory for the production of woven cotton goods in their broad variety. It was founded and built by William H. Rector & Co., about four years ago, and has proved at least a partial success. The supply of home-grown cotton being inadequate, the proprietors have been compelled to import largely of the raw material from the Atlantic States, Mexico and Oregon. They run thirty-two looms, work some fifty hands, and consume about two hundred thousand pounds of cotton per annum. From this amount of stock they weave 300,000 yards of cloths, sheetings, shirtings, drillings, winseys, tweeds, etc., compact and superior in texture. Machinery has recently been attached for the manufacture of flax, jute, hemp, and other coarse fibre into grain bags—a great accommodation to the surrounding farmers.

## WHEAT CROP OF CALIFORNIA.

From official sources the wheat crop of California, for 1860, was ascertained to be 5,928,470 bushels; number of acres under cultivation not stated. In 1865 it was 11,579,127 bushels, from an area of 481,472 acres under cultivation; and in 1866, 14,080,752 bushels from an area of 690,745 acres under cultivation. The returns for 1867–8 will show a vast increase over any previous year, both in the quantity of wheat raised and the area of ground cultivated. The wheat crop of 1867 has been variously estimated at from fifteen to eighteen millions of bushels; showing a steady increase in our agricultural expansion, which will be still further augmented from year to year, as the facilities for cheap and easy transportation are opened up by our rapidly extending railroads.

### CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

This body was organized under the laws of the State on the 31st of March, 1866, and reincorporated by resolution of 27th of January, 1868. Its object is declared to be "to promote and regulate the trade and commerce of the Pacific Coast, and to foster and encourage all the great interests of the State of California connected with and affecting the trade and commerce of San Francisco."

Although its members comprise many of our wealthiest citizens, of high social and business standing, its meetings recently have been meagrely attended, with but little zeal manifested in the conduct of its affairs.

The rooms of the Chamber are in the Merchants' Exchange Building, California street, are elegantly furnished, and contain a well-selected commercial library. Formerly its meetings were held monthly, but now quarterly. Its annual meetings are held in May of each year; those of the Board of Trustees at will. The initiation fee is ten dollars, in gold coin, and the dues six dollars half-yearly, to be paid in advance. Assessments may be levied for special objects by the Board of Trustees, in such amounts as are demanded by the exigencies of the occasion.

The officers of the Chamber of Commerce—who will hold till May next—are as follows: President, James Otis; First Vice-President, Isaac Friedlander; Second Vice-President, George W. Beaver; Secretary, C. T. Hopkins; Trustees, Wm. F. Babcock, Ira P. Rankin, Thomas H. Selby, Rodmond Gibbons, J. W. H. Campbell, Robert B. Swain, L. Sachs, James de Fremery, James Linforth, Fred. L. Castle, Henry B. Williams, Oliver Eldridge.

#### Corn Exchange.

This is perhaps the most useful, practical and enterprising of all our local commercial institutions. It is emphatically a zealous body, composed of "live" men. Its meetings are held daily at 12½ o'clock, in Hayward's Building, on California street, where business is disposed of in admirable regularity of order and with dispatch. Its annual meetings, for the choice of officers, are in July of each year.

The object of the Corn Exchange, as tersely stated in the preamble to its constitution, is "to promote the interest and convenience of dealers in domestic produce." The members are persons or firms of excellent business standing, dealers in produce, whose sales and purchases regulate the home market.

The initiation fee to the Corn Exchange is $20; the monthly dues, $3.

The present officers are—President, Horace Davis; Vice-President, C. Clayton; Treasurer, George W. Stewart; Managers, A. Walrath, J. W. H. Campbell, E. Stevens, Austin Sperry.

*Arbitration Committee*—H. Allen Mayhew, J. Everding, W. McColl.

*Wheat Inspectors*—Isaac Lankershim, H. D. Ellerhorst.

*Flour Inspector*—E. R. Waterman.

*Secretary*—T. F. Swanwick.

#### Stock and Exchange Board.

The open sessions of the Stock and Exchange Board are held daily in an upper spacious room of the Merchant's Exchange, from 10 to 10½

A.M., and the regular sessions daily from 11 A.M. to 12 M., and from 3 to 4 P.M. The number of seats in the Board is limited to eighty, at three thousand dollars each, and the initiation fee is two thousand dollars. The institution was organized September 11th, 1862, and its objects are, generally, the purchase and sale of mining and other stocks. To date, the most popular stocks offered before the Board are the Amador, Alpha, Bullion, Chollar, Confidence, Crown Point, Daney, Exchequer, Gould and Curry, Hale and Norcross, Imperial, Kentuck, Lady Bryan, Occidental, Overman, Ophir, Savage, Segregated Belcher, and Yellow Jacket.

The officers are as follows: President, J. B. E. Cavallier; Caller, G. W. Smiley; Secretary, Franklin Lawton; Treasurer, Henry Shmiedell.

## STAMP DUTIES.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT of deeds or other instruments, made before a Justice, notary, or other qualified officer.....exempt
AFFIDAVIT, except in suits or legal proceedings.....$0 05
AGREEMENT or Appraisement, for each sheet or piece of paper on which the same is written..... 0 05
ASSIGNMENT or transer of mortgage, or policy of insurance, or the renewal, same duty as original.
ASSIGNMENT, ordinary, as of bond, without guarantee.....exempt
ASSIGNMENT, patent right..... 0 05
BANK CHECK, draft or order for money payable at sight or on demand, over $10..... 0 02
BILL OF EXCHANGE, (inland,) draft or promissory note, upon every sum not exceeding $100..... 0 05
For every additional $100, or fraction thereof, in excess of $100.. 0 05
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, (foreign,) if drawn in sets of three or more, for every bill of each set, where the sum does not exceed $100 or its equivalent thereof, in any foreign currency..... 0 02
For every additional $100, or fraction thereof, in excess of $100.. 0 02
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, (foreign,) drawn in but payable out of the United States, (if drawn *singly* or *in duplicate*,) pay the same rate of duty as Inland Bills of Exchange.
BILLS OF LADING of vessels for ports of the United States, or British North America.....exempt
BILL OF LADING or receipt for goods to any foreign port, on every bill of each set..... 0 10
BILL OF SALE of any vessel or part thereof, when the consideration shall not exceed $500..... 0 50
BILL OF SALE exceeding $500, and not exceeding $1,000..... 1 00
BILL OF SALE exceeding $1,000, for each $500 or fraction thereof 0 50
BILL OF SALE of personal property, (other than ship or vessel,). 0 05
BOND indemnifying any person for the payment of any sum of money, where the money ultimately recoverable thereupon is $1,000 or less..... 0 50
BOND when the money recoverable exceeds $1,000, for every additional $1,000, or fraction thereof in excess of $1,000..... 0 50
BOND for the due execution or performance of the duties of any office..... 1 00

BOND for deed of conveyance of land.....$0 25
BONDS of any description other than such as are required in legal proceedings, and such as are not otherwise charged..... 0 25
CERTIFICATES OF LOAN in which there shall appear any written or printed evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand, or at any time designated, are subject to a stamp duty as "Promissory Notes."
CERTIFICATE of profits in an incorporated company, for a sum exceeding $50 and not exceeding $1,000..... 0 25
CERTIFICATE of damage, and all other certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine surveyor, or other person acting as such..... 0 25
CERTIFICATES of any other description than those specified, a stamp duty of..... 0 05
CERTIFIED TRANSCRIPTS of judgment, satisfaction of judgment, and of all papers recorded, and of papers on file, each..... 0 05
[N. B.—As a general rule, every certificate which has, or may have, a legal value in any court of law or equity, will require a stamp duty of five cents.]
CHARTER PARTY, or letter, memorandum, or other writing between the captain, owner, or agent of any ship, vessel, or steamer, or any other person, relating to the charter of the same, if the registered tonnage of said ship, vessel, or steamer does not exceed 150 tons..... 1 00
Same, exceeding 150 tons, and not exceeding 300 tons..... 3 00
Same, exceeding 300 tons, and not exceeding 600 tons..... 5 00
Same, exceeding 600 tons.....10 00
CLEARANCE, same as Manifest.
CONTRACT. (See *Agreement.*)
CONTRACT, Broker's..... 0 10
CONVEYANCE, deed, instrument, or writing whereby land, tenements, or other realty sold, shall be conveyed, *the actual value of which* does not exceed $500..... 0 50
CONVEYANCE, exceeding $500, and not exceeding $1,000..... 1 00
For every additional $500, or fractional part thereof..... 0 50
ENTRY of any goods, wares, or merchandise at any custom house, either for consumption or warehousing, not exceeding $100 in value..... 0 25
Exceeding $100, and not exceeding $500 in value..... 0 50
Exceeding $500 in value..... 1 00
For the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise from bonded warehouse..... 0 50
INSURANCE, (marine, inland and fire,) where the consideration paid for the insurance, in cash, premium notes, or both, does not exceed $10..... 0 10
From $10 to $50..... 0 25
Exceeding $50..... 0 50
INSURANCE, (Life,) when the amount insured shall not exceed $1,000..... 0 25
INSURANCE, (Life,) exceeding $1,000 and not exceeding $5,000 .. 0 50
INSURANCE, (Life,) exceeding $5,000..... 1 00

LEASE OF LANDS OR TENEMENTS, where the rent or rental value is $300 or less per annum ..... $0 50
LEASE OF LANDS OR TENEMENTS, exceeding $300, for every additional $2, or fraction in excess ..... 0 50
LEGAL DOCUMENTS, writ or other original process, commenced in any court of law or equity ..... 0 50
Same, where the amount claimed in a writ issued by a court not of record is $100 or over ..... 0 50
Same, upon every confession of judgment or cognovit, for $100 or over, (except in cases where the tax for the writ of a commencement of suit has been paid) ..... 0 50
Same, or other process, or appeals from Justices' courts, or other courts of inferior jurisdiction to a court of record ..... 0 50
Same, warrants of distress, when the amount of rent claimed does not exceed $100 ..... 0 25
Same, when the amount claimed exceeds $100 ..... 0 50
MANIFEST for custom-house entry and clearance of the cargo of any ship, vessel, or steamer, for a foreign port, if the registered tonnage of such ship, vessel, or steamer does not exceed 300 tons 1 00
MANIFEST, exceeding 300 tons, and not exceeding 600 tons ..... 3 00
MANIFEST, exceeding 600 tons ..... 5 00
MORTGAGE, on lands, estate or property, real or personal, heritable or movable, exceeding $100 and not exceeding $500 ..... 0 50
Exceeding $500, and not exceeding $1,000 ..... 1 00
For every additional $500, or fraction in excess of $1,000 ..... 0 50
POWER OF ATTORNEY to sell or transfer stock, bonds, or scrip, or collect dividends thereon ..... 0 25
To vote at election of incorporated company ..... 0 10
To receive or collect rents ..... 0 25
To sell and convey real estate, or to rent or lease the same ..... 1 00
For any other purpose ..... 0 50
PROTEST upon note, bill of exchange, check, draft, etc ..... 0 25
QUIT-CLAIM DEED should be stamped as "Conveyance," except when given as "release of mortgage," in which case it is exempt.
RECEIPTS for the payment of any sum of money, or for the payment of any debt due, exceeding $20, not being for the satisfaction of any mortgage or judgment, or decree of any court, and a receipt for the delivery of any property ..... 0 02
TRUST DEED, made to secure a debt, to be stamped as a mortgage.
TRUST DEED, conveying estate to uses, should be stamped as "Conveyance."

N. B.—A mortgage or trust deed being duly stamped as "Mortgage," is not subject to further stamp duty by virtue of a power of attorney or power of sale contained therein.

WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, for property, goods, wares, or merchandise, not otherwise provided for in any private or public warehouse, when the property or goods so deposited or stored shall not exceed in value $500 ..... 0 10
Same, exceeding in value $500, and not exceeding $1,000 ..... 0 20
Same, exceeding $1,000, for every additional $1,000 ..... 0 10
WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, not otherwise provided for ..... 0 25

## POSTAGE RATES.

Drop letters, 2 cents.

Letters to any part of the United States, 3 cents for each ½ ounce or less.

Advertised letters, 1 cent additional.

Letters of value, containing drafts, etc., may be registered at the office where mailed, by paying fee not exceeding 20 cents.

Transient newspapers, periodicals, pamphlets, blanks, proof-sheets, book manuscripts, and all other mailable printed matter (excepting circulars and books), 2 cents for every 4 ounces. Double these rates for books.

Unsealed circulars, not exceeding three in number, (to one address) 2 cents. Same proportion for a greater number.

Seeds, cuttings, roots, etc., 2 cents for each 4 ounces or less.

Packages exempt from letter postage must be done up so as to be conveniently examined by postmasters; if not, letter postage will be charged.

No package forwarded over 4 ounces in weight.

Postage on matter for delivery within the United States must be prepaid by stamps (excepting the duly certified letters of soldiers and sailors); otherwise, double rates charged on delivery.

Weekly newspapers (one copy), sent to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, free.

Letters to any of the British American provinces, not over 3,000 miles, ten cents for each half ounce; over 3,000 miles, 15 cents. Prepayment optional.

Letters to Great Britain or Ireland, 12 cents. Prepayment optional.

Letters to France, each ½oz. 15 cents. Prepayment optional.

Letters to other foreign countries vary in rate according to the route by which sent. Postmasters are competent to furnish the required information.

## HACK FARE.

The rates of hack fare in San Francisco, as established by the Board of Supervisors, (Order 285, amending Section 4 of Order 43,) is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Hack for one person, not exceeding one mile | $1 50 |
| Hack for two or more persons, not exceeding one mile | 2 50 |
| Each additional mile for each passenger | 0 50 |
| Cab for one person, not exceeding one mile | 1 00 |
| Cab for two or more persons, not exceeding one mile | 1 50 |
| Each passenger for each additional mile | 0 25 |
| Cab for two persons by hour, computed for time occupied in going and returning, including detention of first hour | 1 50 |
| For each subsequent hour | 1 00 |
| Hack for four persons, or less number, engaged by the hour, computed for time occupied going and returning, including detention of first hour | 3 00 |
| For each subsequent hour used | 2 00 |

## CALIFORNIA STATE STAMP-TAX.

RATES OF STAMP TAX ON BILLS OF EXCHANGE, POLICIES OF INSURANCE, ETC.

| Amounts Taxed. | | Bills of Exchange. | Letters of Credit. | Pol's of Insurance. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $20 to | $50 | $0 08 | $0 08 | $0 04 |
| 50 to | 100 | 0 20 | 0 20 | 0 10 |
| 100 to | 150 | 0 30 | 0 30 | 0 15 |
| 150 to | 200 | 0 40 | 0 40 | 0 20 |
| 200 to | 300 | 0 60 | 0 60 | 0 30 |
| 300 to | 400 | 0 80 | 0 80 | 0 40 |
| 400 to | 500 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 0 50 |
| 500 to | 750 | 1 40 | 1 40 | 0 70 |
| 750 to | 1,000 | 2 00 | 2 00 | 1 00 |
| 1,000 to | 1,500 | 3 00 | 3 00 | 1 50 |
| 1,500 to | 2,000 | 4 00 | 4 00 | 2 00 |
| 2,000 to | 3,000 | 6 00 | 6 00 | 3 00 |
| 3,000 to | 4,000 | 8 00 | 8 00 | 4 00 |
| 4,000 to | 5,000 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 5 00 |
| 5,000 to | 7,000 | 14 00 | 14 00 | 7 00 |
| 7,000 to | 10,000 | 20 00 | 20 00 | 10 00 |
| 10,000 to | 15,000 | 30 00 | 30 00 | 15 00 |
| 15,000 to | 20,000 | 38 00 | 38 00 | 19 00 |
| 20,000 to | 30,000 | 56 00 | 56 00 | 28 00 |
| 30,000 to | 50,000 | 90 10 | 90 00 | 45 00 |
| 50,000 to | 100,000 | 175 00 | 175 00 | 87 00 |
| Above | 100,000 | 200 00 | 200 00 | 100 00 |

Policies of Insurance, if for nine months and not less than six months, three-fourths of the rates above charged; if for six months and not less than three months, one-half the rates above charged; if for three months or less, one-fourth the rates above charged.

**Passengers' and Attorneys'.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Class | $6 00 | Steerage | $2 00 |
| Second Class | 4 00 | Attorneys' | 10 00 |

## YIELD OF THE PRECIOUS METALS

IN THE STATES AND TERRITORIES, FOR 1867, AS PER J. ROSS BROWNE'S REPORT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| California | $25,000,000 | Colorado | $2,500,000 |
| Nevada | 20,000,000 | New Mexico | 500,000 |
| Montana | 12,000,000 | Arizona | 500,000 |
| Idaho | 6,500,000 | Miscellaneous | 5,000,000 |
| Washington | 1,000,000 | | |
| Oregon | 2,000,000 | Total | $75,000,000 |

The entire product of the precious metals, from 1848 to January 1st, 1868, is estimated as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| California | $900,000,000 | Washington | $10,000,000 |
| Montana | 65,000,000 | Miscellaneous | 45,000,000 |
| Idaho | 45,000,000 | Retailed for jewelry, plate, etc. | 50,000,000 |
| Colorado | 25,000,000 | | |
| Oregon | 20,000,000 | | |
| New Mexico and Arizona | 5,000,000 | Total | $1,165,000,000 |

## PROGRESS OF THE COUNTIES OF CALIFORNIA.

A state of affairs as novel as it is interesting is exhibited by a comparison of the vote cast in the recent election with that given in the different counties on previous occasions since the organization of the State Government.

The first Presidential vote of the State was cast in 1852, when there were thirty-two counties. A majority of the population was then in the mining districts. El Dorado was the "Empire County," and cast 11,000 votes, exceeding San Francisco, which then included San Mateo, by 3,000. Sacramento was only 1,500 votes behind this city; and Calaveras, Nevada, Placer and Tuolumne had each over 5,000. Of nine counties which had more than 3,000 votes, there was only one in which no gold mining was done.

There are now fifty counties, and nine cast more than 3,000 votes each at the last election, and of these only three—Nevada, Placer and El Dorado—are in the mountains. Sixteen years ago five mining counties had more than 5,000 voters each, and Nevada alone has that number now, and owes the permanence of its population chiefly to the possession of rich quartz veins and deep hydraulic and cement claims, which yielded little to miners until after 1854. Sierra, which is high up in the mountains, and had most of its treasure in the Dead Blue River, buried under a deep layer of lava, cast its largest Presidential vote in 1856, when it had 5,400. Siskiyou, which was too far north to be reached with convenience by the miners who arrived by sea at San Francisco, or by land at Sacramento, and Butte, which did not succeed in profitably fluming the main Feather River until 1856, reached their highest figure in that year.

The decline in most of the mining counties has been steady since the election of Pierce. El Dorado has fallen from 8,397 in 1856 to 3,357 in 1868; Tuolumne, from 6,000 to 2,009; Amador, from 3,998 to 2,334; Butte, from 4,917 to 2,524; Calaveras, from 4,681 to 2,193; Klamath, from 1,354 to 324; Mariposa, from 2,191 to 1,119; Placer, from 5,896 to 3,220; Plumas, from 2,000 to 1,266; Shasta, from 2,787 to 1,194; Siskiyou, from 4,326 to 1,753, and Trinity, from 2,081 to 896. The ratio of decline has been about the same in the last four years as in the previous eight.

In the farming counties of the Sacramento basin there has not been much change. Tulare cast 1,300 votes in 1860, and 1,017 in 1868; Fresno cast 469 and 453 in those two years; Colusa, 900 and 1,058; Merced, 391 and 370; Stanislaus, 899 and 992; Sutter, 1,324 and 1,142; and Yolo, 1,712 and 2,056. The floods have counterbalanced the benefits derived from the general progress of the farming interest.

The counties which have gained much are those along the coast. San Francisco cast 8,389 votes for President in 1852, 12,019 in 1856, 14,415 in 1860, 21,024 in 1864, and 25,765 in 1868. Santa Clara has risen from 1,624 in 1852 to 4,637 in 1868; Sonoma from 741 to 4,201; Solano from 671 to 2,984; Napa from 484 to 1,436; Marin from 301 to 961; Contra Costa from 1,003 to 1,829; Santa Cruz from 492 to 1,890; Monterey from 329 to 1,243; San Diego from 212 to 364; Santa Barbara from 169 to 729; San Luis Obispo from 124 to 718; and Los

Angeles from 1,071 to 1,984. Alameda, organized since 1872 from Contra Costa, cast 3,112 this year; Mendocino, made out of part of Sonoma, has now 163 voters; and San Bernardino, sliced from Los Angeles, has 541.

The placer-mining epoch may be said to have terminated in 1860, and then came a period in which agriculture may be regarded as the predominant business of the State; and the railroad era is now about to commence.

## PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The following table shows the result of the Presidential election, held on the 3d of November, 1868, so far as the result has yet been ascertained. All the States reported are set down as official, excepting Alabama:

New Hampshire.—Grant, 37,718; Seymour, 30,571. Grant's majority, 7,147.

Vermont.—Grant, 44,167; Seymour, 12,045. Grant's majority, 32,122.

Connecticut.—Grant, 50,995; Seymour, 47,952. Grant's majority, 3,043.

Massachusetts.—Grant, 136,379; Seymour, 59,103. Grant's majority, 77,276.

New York.—Grant, 416,059; Seymour, 425,446. Seymour's majority, 9,387.

New Jersey.—Grant, 7,985; Seymour, 11,058. Seymour's majority, 3,073.

Pennsylvania.—Grant, 342,280; Seymour, 313,382. Grant's majority, 28,898.

Ohio.—Grant, 280,122; Seymour, 239,032. Grant's majority, 41,091.

Illinois.—Grant, 250,293; Seymour, 199,143. Grant's majority, 51,150.

Indiana.—Grant's majority, 10,146.

Wisconsin.—Grant's majority, 24,343.

Michigan.—Grant, 126,901; Seymour, 95,929. Grant's majority, 30,972.

Minnesota.—Grant's majority, 15,540.

Nebraska.—Grant, 9,729; Seymour, 5,429. Grant's majority, 4,300.

Maryland.—Grant, 30,435; Seymour, 62,348. Seymour's majority, 31,913.

Delaware.—Grant, 7,615; Seymour, 10,960. Seymour's majority, 3,345.

Georgia.—Total vote, 159,000. Seymour's majority, 45,263.

South Carolina.—Grant's majority, 17,163.

Alabama.—Grant's (reported) majority, 4,200.

Louisiana.—Grant, 34,224; Seymour, 74,672. Seymour's majority, 40,448.

Kentucky.—Seymour's majority, 76,320.

Maine.—Grant, 70,433; Seymour, 42,394. Grant's majority, 28,039.

## VOTE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.—OFFICIAL.

| | COUNTIES. | FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Felton (U.) | Lagrange (U.) | Hoffman (U.) | Redington (U.) | Westmoreland (U.) | Wallace (D.) | Henley (D.) | Keyen (D.) | Dibble (D.) | Pearce (D.) |
| First Congressional District. | San Diego | 129 | 128 | 129 | 129 | 128 | 235 | 235 | 235 | 235 | 235 |
| | Los Angeles | 748 | 748 | 748 | 748 | 748 | 1236 | 1236 | 1235 | 1236 | 1236 |
| | San Bernardino | 263 | 263 | 263 | 263 | 263 | 378 | 378 | 378 | 378 | 378 |
| | Santa Barbara | 428 | 428 | 428 | 428 | 428 | 304 | 301 | 301 | 301 | 301 |
| | San Luis Obispo | 372 | 371 | 373 | 373 | 373 | 346 | 345 | 345 | 345 | 344 |
| | Tulare | 338 | 338 | 338 | 338 | 338 | 679 | 679 | 679 | 679 | 679 |
| | Monterey | 580 | 580 | 580 | 580 | 580 | 663 | 663 | 663 | 663 | 663 |
| | Fresno | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 381 | 381 | 381 | 381 | 381 |
| | Merced | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 272 | 272 | 272 | 272 | 272 |
| | Mariposa | 467 | 456 | 456 | 456 | 456 | 664 | 663 | 664 | 664 | 654 |
| | Stanislaus | 350 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 642 | 642 | 642 | 642 | 642 |
| | Santa Clara | 2307 | 2307 | 2307 | 2307 | 2307 | 2328 | 2330 | 2330 | 2330 | 2330 |
| | Santa Cruz | 1153 | 1153 | 1153 | 1153 | 1153 | 737 | 737 | 737 | 737 | 737 |
| | San Mateo | 627 | 628 | 628 | 628 | 628 | 417 | 417 | 417 | 417 | 417 |
| | San Francisco | 12184 | 12185 | 12183 | 12183 | 12180 | 13586 | 13582 | 13580 | 13582 | 13584 |
| | Inyo | 113 | 113 | 103 | 113 | 113 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| | Kern | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 422 | 422 | 422 | 422 | 422 |
| Second Cong. Dist. | Contra Costa | 1092 | 1092 | 1092 | 1091 | 1091 | 738 | 738 | 738 | 738 | 738 |
| | Alameda | 1861 | 1861 | 1860 | 1860 | 1861 | 1262 | 1262 | 1262 | 1262 | 1262 |
| | San Joaquin | 2101 | 2101 | 2101 | 2101 | 2101 | 1867 | 1867 | 1867 | 1867 | 1867 |
| | Tuolumne | 994 | 994 | 994 | 994 | 994 | 1115 | 1115 | 1115 | 1115 | 1115 |
| | Mono | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 | 89 | 89 | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| | Calaveras | 1143 | 1143 | 1142 | 1143 | 1143 | 1050 | 1050 | 1050 | 1050 | 1050 |
| | Amador | 1109 | 1109 | 1109 | 1110 | 1108 | 1222 | 1224 | 1223 | 1223 | 1223 |
| | El Dorado | 1676 | 1676 | 1676 | 1676 | 1676 | 1683 | 1683 | 1683 | 1683 | 1683 |
| | Sacramento | 3193 | 3193 | 3194 | 3207 | 3190 | 2208 | 2216 | 2215 | 2214 | 2207 |
| | Placer | 1988 | 1988 | 1988 | 1987 | 1988 | 1233 | 1233 | 1233 | 1233 | 1232 |
| | Nevada | 3014 | 3013 | 3013 | 3014 | 3013 | 2455 | 2455 | 2454 | 2448 | 2454 |
| | Alpine | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| Third Congressional District. | Marin | 529 | 529 | 528 | 528 | 529 | 434 | 433 | 433 | 434 | 433 |
| | Sonoma | 1799 | 1799 | 1798 | 1799 | 1796 | 2402 | 2402 | 2402 | 2402 | 2404 |
| | Napa | 752 | 752 | 752 | 752 | 752 | 684 | 684 | 683 | 684 | 684 |
| | Lake | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 454 | 454 | 454 | 454 | 455 |
| | Solano | 1540 | 1541 | 1543 | 1541 | 1541 | 1441 | 1443 | 1443 | 1443 | 1443 |
| | Yolo | 995 | 995 | 995 | 995 | 994 | 1060 | 1061 | 1060 | 1061 | 1061 |
| | Sutter | 581 | 581 | 581 | 581 | 581 | 561 | 561 | 561 | 561 | 561 |
| | Yuba | 1331 | 1331 | 1331 | 1331 | 1331 | 1112 | 1112 | 1112 | 1112 | 1112 |
| | Sierra | 1328 | 1328 | 1328 | 1328 | 1328 | 794 | 794 | 794 | 794 | 794 |
| | Butte | 1279 | 1279 | 1279 | 1279 | 1278 | 1245 | 1245 | 1245 | 1245 | 1245 |
| | Plumas | 711 | 710 | 710 | 712 | 711 | 553 | 554 | 553 | 553 | 553 |
| | Tehama | 350 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 398 | 398 | 397 | 398 | 398 |
| | Colusa | 359 | 359 | 359 | 359 | 359 | 699 | 699 | 699 | 699 | 699 |
| | Mendocino | 621 | 620 | 621 | 621 | 620 | 1002 | 1002 | 1002 | 1002 | 1003 |
| | Humboldt | 768 | 769 | 767 | 769 | 757 | 506 | 507 | 506 | 506 | 506 |
| | Trinity | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 391 | 391 | 391 | 391 | 391 |
| | Shasta | 638 | 638 | 638 | 638 | 637 | 556 | 556 | 556 | 556 | 556 |
| | Siskiyou | 835 | 835 | 835 | 835 | 835 | 918 | 918 | 918 | 918 | 918 |
| | Klamath | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 | 187 |
| | Del Norte | 162 | 162 | 162 | 162 | 162 | 173 | 173 | 173 | 173 | 173 |
| | Lassen | 210 | 210 | 210 | 210 | 210 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 |
| | Total | 54588 | 54576 | 54565 | 54592 | 54551 | 54068 | 54078 | 54068 | 54068 | 54061 |

## VOTE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.—OFFICIAL.

| | COUNTIES. | FOR CONGRESS. FIRST DIST. Pixley (U.) | FIRST DIST. Axtell (D.) | SECOND DIST. Sargent (U.) | SECOND DIST. Coffroth (D.) | THIRD DIST. Hartson (U.) | THIRD DIST. Johnson (D.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| First Congressional District. | San Diego | 128 | 236 | | | | |
| | Los Angeles | 745 | 1208 | | | | |
| | San Bernardino | 264 | 378 | | | | |
| | Santa Barbara | 422 | 307 | | | | |
| | San Luis Obispo | 372 | 344 | | | | |
| | Tulare | 338 | 679 | | | | |
| | Monterey | 572 | 667 | | | | |
| | Fresno | 70 | 380 | | | | |
| | Merced | 98 | 274 | | | | |
| | Mariposa | 465 | 654 | | | | |
| | Stanislaus | 349 | 642 | | | | |
| | Santa Clara | 2277 | 2354 | | | | |
| | Santa Cruz | 1132 | 754 | | | | |
| | San Mateo | 608 | 434 | | | | |
| | San Francisco | 11,920 | 13,800 | | | | |
| | Inyo | 113 | 100 | | | | |
| | Kern | 208 | 421 | | | | |
| Second Cong. Dist. | Contra Costa | | | 1093 | 737 | | |
| | Alameda | | | 1855 | 1258 | | |
| | San Joaquin | | | 2092 | 1868 | | |
| | Tuolumne | | | 987 | 1008 | | |
| | Mono | | | 145 | 91 | | |
| | Calaveras | | | 1146 | 1046 | | |
| | Amador | | | 1102 | 1222 | | |
| | El Dorado | | | 1654 | 1706 | | |
| | Sacramento | | | 3083 | 2320 | | |
| | Placer | | | 1976 | 1236 | | |
| | Nevada | | | 2979 | 2464 | | |
| | Alpine | | | 152 | 68 | | |
| Third Congressional District. | Marin | | | | | 521 | 440 |
| | Sonoma | | | | | 1779 | 2407 |
| | Napa | | | | | 771 | 610 |
| | Lake | | | | | 246 | 451 |
| | Solano | | | | | 1505 | 1475 |
| | Yolo | | | | | 998 | 1059 |
| | Sutter | | | | | 581 | 563 |
| | Yuba | | | | | 1315 | 1129 |
| | Sierra | | | | | 1309 | 811 |
| | Butte | | | | | 1273 | 1248 |
| | Plumas | | | | | 693 | 570 |
| | Tehama | | | | | 349 | 399 |
| | Colusa | | | | | 459 | 705 |
| | Mendocino | | | | | 587 | 1025 |
| | Humboldt | | | | | 766 | 505 |
| | Trinity | | | | | 501 | 392 |
| | Shasta | | | | | 635 | 563 |
| | Siskiyou | | | | | 832 | 920 |
| | Klamath | | | | | 137 | 188 |
| | Del Norte | | | | | 162 | 173 |
| | Lassen | | | | | 209 | 123 |
| | Total | 20,081 | 23,632 | 18,264 | 15,124 | 15,528 | 15,792 |

## VOTE OF SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND COUNTY.—OFFICIAL.

| CANDIDATES. | DISTRICTS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | First | Second | Third | Fourth | Fifth | Sixth | Seventh. | | Eighth... | | Ninth | Tenth. | | | | Eleventh. | | | | Twelfth. | | |
| | | | | | | | 1st Pre. | 2d Pre. | 1st Pre. | 2d Pre. | | 1st Pre. | 2d Pre. | 3d Pre. | 4th Pre. | 1st Pre. | 2d Pre. | 3d Pre. | 4th Pre. | 1st Pre. | 2d Pre. | |
| PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Repub. Elec. Ticket | 609 | 758 | 637 | 683 | 673 | 858 | 584 | 583 | 809 | 1002 | 862 | 770 | 499 | 475 | 399 | 483 | 475 | 184 | 41 | 407 | 393 | | 12184 |
| Dem. Elec. Ticket | 1222 | 816 | 508 | 791 | 552 | 476 | 1008 | 513 | 502 | 884 | 925 | 1094 | 567 | 575 | 631 | 932 | 444 | 233 | 40 | 342 | 527 | | 13582 |
| FOR CONGRESS—1ST DIS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Frank M. Pixley (U.) | 602 | 734 | 626 | 669 | 667 | 838 | 573 | 572 | 790 | 976 | 843 | 756 | 491 | 470 | 378 | 466 | 468 | 180 | 40 | 394 | 387 | | 11920 |
| S. B. Axtell (D.) | 1233 | 835 | 519 | 802 | 558 | 497 | 1009 | 521 | 517 | 912 | 945 | 1102 | 571 | 580 | 638 | 950 | 449 | 238 | 41 | 349 | 534 | | 13800 |
| CHIEF OF POLICE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P. Crowley (U.) | 759 | 908 | 663 | 782 | 718 | 924 | 638 | 618 | 868 | 1066 | 945 | 831 | 528 | 506 | 441 | 514 | 499 | 198 | 45 | 432 | 432 | | 13315 |
| Matthew Canavan (D.) | 1071 | 663 | 481 | 693 | 514 | 405 | 946 | 471 | 435 | 816 | 842 | 1030 | 536 | 541 | 580 | 894 | 419 | 216 | 35 | 313 | 485 | | 12387 |
| M. Donnovan (I.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TAX COLLECTOR. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. A. Louderback (U.) | 593 | 741 | 618 | 682 | 621 | 840 | 566 | 568 | 801 | 988 | 854 | 750 | 495 | 464 | 396 | 466 | 470 | 184 | 38 | 400 | 394 | | 11981 |
| Alexander Austin (D.) | 1236 | 829 | 521 | 792 | 603 | 491 | 1013 | 520 | 501 | 891 | 932 | 1111 | 572 | 583 | 630 | 945 | 449 | 234 | 43 | 348 | 523 | | 13767 |
| AUDITOR. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| H. M. Hale (U.) | 606 | 756 | 636 | 686 | 673 | 863 | 581 | 582 | 809 | 1000 | 870 | 769 | 499 | 470 | 398 | 487 | 474 | 184 | 40 | 396 | 395 | | 12174 |
| Col. Thos. H. Holt (D.) | 1222 | 817 | 506 | 788 | 550 | 471 | 1007 | 509 | 502 | 890 | 918 | 1095 | 567 | 578 | 631 | 922 | 444 | 234 | 41 | 349 | 524 | | 13565 |
| SUPT. OF STREETS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Henry Webb (U.) | 614 | 789 | 643 | 703 | 679 | 868 | 586 | 592 | 827 | 1025 | 887 | 780 | 509 | 482 | 402 | 493 | 469 | 191 | 46 | 400 | 399 | | 12389 |
| Col. M. C. Smith (D.) | 1276 | 789 | 496 | 770 | 544 | 472 | 999 | 506 | 480 | 855 | 901 | 1081 | 568 | 567 | 626 | 926 | 453 | 226 | 35 | 342 | 519 | | 13378 |
| CITY AND COUNTY ATT'Y. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Geo. Barstow (U.) | 599 | 755 | 624 | 686 | 669 | 852 | 579 | 579 | 800 | 997 | 860 | 769 | 497 | 471 | 396 | 480 | 467 | 184 | 38 | 399 | 393 | | 12094 |
| J. M. Nougues (D.) | 1226 | 819 | 516 | 788 | 552 | 484 | 1009 | 509 | 498 | 887 | 926 | 1089 | 569 | 581 | 631 | 936 | 452 | 232 | 43 | 348 | 525 | | 13620 |
| PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Levi Keller (U.) | 616 | 746 | 628 | 674 | 660 | 858 | 581 | 583 | 783 | 923 | 853 | 760 | 491 | 470 | 391 | 473 | 474 | 184 | 39 | 396 | 387 | | 11970 |
| Jacob Benjamin (D.) | 1215 | 823 | 515 | 797 | 562 | 475 | 1007 | 509 | 527 | 959 | 917 | 1089 | 574 | 574 | 638 | 936 | 445 | 234 | 41 | 347 | 532 | | 13731 |
| FIRE COMMISSIONER. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| John H. O'Brien (U.) | 601 | 774 | 611 | 706 | 667 | 858 | 583 | 608 | 826 | 1015 | 858 | 788 | 502 | 476 | 409 | 485 | 474 | 192 | 30 | 403 | 405 | | 12269 |
| Sam. Rainey, Jr. (D.) | 1224 | 799 | 528 | 767 | 553 | 471 | 990 | 478 | 479 | 859 | 923 | 1071 | 564 | 571 | 618 | 923 | 442 | 224 | 48 | 342 | 510 | | 13384 |

## CONGRESSIONAL VOTE.—OFFICIAL.

### FIRST DISTRICT.

| Counties. | Axtell. | Pixley. | Counties. | Axtell. | Pixley. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fresno | 380 | 70 | San Luis Obispo | 344 | 372 |
| Inyo | 100 | 113 | San Mateo | 434 | 608 |
| Kern | 421 | 208 | Santa Barbara | 307 | 422 |
| Los Angeles | 1,208 | 745 | Santa Clara | 2,354 | 2,277 |
| Mariposa | 654 | 465 | Santa Cruz | 754 | 1,132 |
| Merced | 274 | 98 | Stanislaus | 642 | 349 |
| Monterey | 667 | 572 | Tulare | 679 | 338 |
| San Bernardino | 378 | 264 | | | |
| San Diego | 236 | 128 | | | |
| San Francisco | 13,800 | 11,920 | Total | 23,632 | 20,081 |

### SECOND DISTRICT.

| Counties. | Coffroth. | Sargent. | Counties. | Coffroth. | Sargent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alameda | 1,258 | 1,855 | Nevada | 2,464 | 2,979 |
| Alpine | 68 | 152 | Placer | 1,236 | 1,976 |
| Amador | 1,222 | 1,002 | Sacramento | 2,220 | 3,083 |
| Calaveras | 1,046 | 1,140 | San Joaquin | 1,868 | 2,092 |
| Contra Costa | 737 | 1,093 | Tuolumne | 1,108 | 987 |
| El Dorado | 1,706 | 1,654 | | | |
| Mono | 91 | 145 | Total | 15,124 | 18,264 |

### THIRD DISTRICT.

| Counties. | Johnson. | Hartson. | Counties. | Johnson. | Hartson. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Butte | 1,248 | 1,273 | Sierra | 811 | 1,309 |
| Colusa | 705 | 359 | Siskiyou | 920 | 832 |
| Del Norte | 173 | 162 | Solano | 1,475 | 1,505 |
| Humboldt | 505 | 766 | Sonoma | 2,407 | 1,779 |
| Klamath | 188 | 137 | Sutter | 563 | 581 |
| Lake | 451 | 246 | Tehama | 399 | 349 |
| Lassen | 123 | 209 | Trinity | 392 | 501 |
| Marin | 440 | 521 | Yolo | 1,059 | 931 |
| Mendocino | 1,025 | 587 | Yuba | 1,129 | 1,315 |
| Napa | 646 | 771 | | | |
| Plumas | 570 | 693 | | | |
| Shasta | 563 | 635 | Total | 15,792 | 15,528 |

## ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

The following is the vote of the Electoral College:

For Grant and Colfax.—Maine, 7 votes; New Hampshire, 5; Vermont, 5; Massachusetts, 12; Rhode Island, 4; Connecticut, 6; Pennsylvania, 26; West Virginia, 5; Ohio, 21; Michigan, 8; Indiana, 13; Illinois, 16; Wisconsin, 8; Iowa, 8; Minnesota, 4; Nebraska, 3, Kansas, 3; Missouri, 11; Nevada, 3; California, 5; Tennessee, 10; North Carolina, 9; South Carolina, 6; Florida, 3; Alabama, 8; Arkansas, 5. Total, 214.

For Seymour and Blair.—New York, 32 votes; New Jersey, 7; Oregon, 3; Kentucky, 11; Georgia, 9; Louisiana, 7; Dolaware, 3; Maryland, 7. Total, 79.

Entire vote of Electoral College, 293; necessary to a choice, 147; Grant's majority; 135.

Popular vote, 5,737,495—of which Grant and Colfax received 3,021,020, and Seymour and Blair, 2,718,475. Majority of popular voto in favor of Grant and Colfax, 304,545.

## SAN FRANCISCO MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

### COUNTY OFFICERS.

Mayor.....Frank McCoppin.
Sheriff.....Patrick J. White.
Treasurer.....Otto Kloppenberg.
County Clerk.....Washington Bartlett.
District Attorney.....Henry H. Byrne.
County Recorder.....E. W. Leonard.
Chief of Police.....Patrick Crowley.
Assessor.....B. E. Harris.
Coroner.....Jonathan Letterman.
Public Administrator.....Jacob Benjamin.
City and County Surveyor.....William P. Humphreys.
Auditor.....Thomas H. Holt.
City and County Attorney.....Jos. M. Nougues.
Superintendent of Streets.....M. C. Smith.
Harbor Master.....J. S. Houseman.
Tax Collector.....Alexander Austin.
Fire Commissioner.....Samuel Rainey, Jr.
Chief of Fire Department.....F. E. R. Whitney.
Superintendent of Public Schools.....James Denman.

### BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board at present consists of—
Mayor and *ex officio* President.....Frank McCoppin.

MEMBERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Ward.....Henry Winkle. | 7th Ward.....Richard Ring. |
| 2d Ward.....John Harrold. | 8th Ward....J. B. E. Cavallier. |
| 3d Ward.....Edward Flaherty. | 9th Ward.....A. J. Shrader. |
| 4th Ward.....R. Beverly Cole. | 10th Ward.....Edward Nunan. |
| 5th Ward..... Monroe Ashbury. | 11th Ward.....P. H. Canavan. |
| 6th Ward.....D. D. Shattuck. | 12th Ward.....Chas. H. Stanyan. |

### SAN FRANCISCO COURTS.

Fourth District Court.....E. D. Sawyer, Judge.
Twelfth District Court.....O. C. Pratt, Judge.
Fifteenth District Court.....S. C. Dwinelle, Judge.
County Court.....E. W. McKinstry, Judge.
Probate Court.....S. S. Wright, Judge.
Police Court.....R. R. Provines, Judge.

### JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

James C. Pennie. T. W. Taliaferro. Oscar T. Shuck.
P. B. Ladd. George Leviston.

The Presiding Justice receives $2,000 per annum; the Associates, $2,400. Term of office, two years.

---

GOLD prospecting in Siberia is carried on after a somewhat singular plan. The mines are an object of much attention on the part of the Russian Government, and while it is opened free for any one to search for gold deposits in any part of the territory, the successful discoverer is obliged to report to the nearest Government official, who apportions him a space of about four square miles, on condition that all the precious metal he obtains is to be carried to a Government depot, where it is coined into money, the proceeds, less fifteen per cent. for expenses, being then paid to the discoverer.

## TIME TABLE.

Time of day at various places on the globe when it is twelve o'clock, noon, at San Francisco:

| A. M. | H. | M. | S. | P. M. | H. | M. | S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Astoria, Oregon | 11 | 54 | 12 | Great Salt Lake City | 12 | 41 | 40 |
| Calcutta, India | 1 | 35 | 56 | Halifax, N. S. | 3 | 55 | 36 |
| Canton, China | 3 | 43 | 00 | Havana, Cuba | 2 | 41 | 00 |
| Honolulu, S. I. | 9 | 39 | 8 | Jerusalem, Palestine | 10 | 31 | 24 |
| Melbourne, Australia | 5 | 48 | 00 | Lima, Peru | 5 | 1 | 36 |
| Pekin, China | 3 | 56 | 00 | London, England | 8 | 9 | 31 |
| Sydney, Australia | 6 | 14 | 00 | Los Angeles, Cal. | 12 | 16 | 30 |
| Singapore, E. I. | 3 | 8 | 00 | Louisville, Kentucky | 2 | 27 | 4 |
| Shanghai, China | 4 | 12 | 40 | Mexico, Mexico | 1 | 33 | 44 |
| Tobolsk, Siberia | 12 | 43 | 00 | Mecca, Arabia | 10 | 50 | 00 |
| Yedo, Japan | 5 | 30 | 00 | Montreal, Canada | 3 | 15 | 44 |
| Yreka, Cal. | 11 | 59 | 30 | New Orleans, Louisiana | 2 | 9 | 40 |
| P. M. | | | | New York City | 3 | 14 | 00 |
| Acapulco, Mexico | 1 | 26 | 28 | Nevada, California | 12 | 5 | 15 |
| Archangel | 10 | 50 | 00 | Oregon City, Oregon | 12 | 0 | 40 |
| Aspinwall, Isthmus | 2 | 50 | 40 | Panama, Isthmus | 2 | 52 | 40 |
| Berlin, Prussia | 9 | 3 | 35 | Paris, France | 8 | 19 | 24 |
| Boston, Mass. | 3 | 25 | 48 | Philadelphia, Pa. | 3 | 9 | 22 |
| Cape of Good Hope | 9 | 32 | 50 | Placerville, California | 12 | 6 | 18 |
| Charleston, S. C. | 2 | 50 | 40 | Portland, Me. | 3 | 29 | 8 |
| Chicago, Illinois | 2 | 19 | 44 | Rio Janeiro, Brazil | 5 | 17 | 8 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 2 | 32 | 16 | Rome, Italy | 9 | 0 | 3 |
| Constantinople | 10 | 9 | 44 | Sacramento, California | 12 | 3 | 58 |
| Detroit, Michigan | 2 | 38 | 12 | Santa Fé, New Mexico | 12 | 55 | 44 |
| Eastport, Maine | 3 | 42 | 00 | St. Louis, Mo. | 2 | 9 | 4 |
| Fort Yuma, Cal. | 12 | 31 | 18 | St. Petersburg | 10 | 11 | 20 |
| Frankfort, Germany | 8 | 43 | 24 | Stockholm, Sweden | 9 | 22 | 20 |
| Galveston, Texas | 1 | 50 | 32 | Toronto, Canada | 2 | 52 | 00 |
| Geneva, Switzerland | 8 | 34 | 42 | Vienna, Austria | 9 | 15 | 35 |
| Gibraltar, Spain | 7 | 48 | 44 | Washington, D. C. | 3 | 2 | 00 |

To FREEZE ICE.—The following recipe is furnished for freezing ice in hot climates. The greatest drawback to any extensive use of the ingredients is their current cash value:

| Mixtures. | Parts. | Descent of Thermometer. |
|---|---|---|
| Sulphate of Soda | 6 | 60° |
| Chloride of Ammonium | 4 | |
| Nitrate of Potash | 2 | |
| Diluted Nitric Acid | 4 | |
| Sulphate of Soda | 6 | 66° |
| Nitrate of Ammonia | 5 | |
| Diluted Nitric Acid | 4 | |
| Sulphate of Soda | 8 | 50° |
| Hydrochloric Acid | 5 | |
| Nitrate of Ammonia | 3 | 34° |
| Diluted Nitric Acid | 4 | |

POTATOES planted below three feet do not vegetate; at one foot they grow thickest, and at two feet they are retarded two or three months. There are no solid rocks in the arctic regions, owing to the severe frosts. The surface of the sea is estimated at 150,000,000 square miles, taking the whole surface of the globe at 190,000,000 square miles. Its greatest depth is supposed to be equal to the height of the highest mountain, or four miles.

## THE FASTEST TIME ON RECORD.

We take the following from the New York *Turf, Field and Farm:*

One mile pacing under saddle, August 1st, "Billy Boyce," 2:15¼, 2:14¼, 2:20¼.

One mile pacing in harness, 1852, "Pet," second heat, in 2:18½.

One mile pacing to wagon, June 21st, 1855, "Pocahontas," 2:17½.

Two miles pacing, 1829, "Bowery Boy," under saddle, 5:04½.

Three miles pacing, 1843, "Oneida Chief," under saddle, Beacon Course, New Jersey, 7:44.

One mile trotting, under saddle, "Dexter," 2:18.

One mile in harness, Wednesday, August 14th, 1861, Buffalo, "Dexter," against time, 2:17¼.

One mile in harness, over Riverside half-mile track, Boston, July 30th, 1867, "Dexter," 2:18.

One mile with running mate, June 21st, 1867, "Ethan Allen," three heats, each the fastest on record, 2:15, 2:16, 2:19.

Fastest and best double team race by "Benj. Franklin" and "Jessie Wales," Mystic Park, Boston, September 20th, 1867, 2:32¼, 2:32, 2:34.

"Nebocklish" and "Medoc" trotted a mile at Buffalo, July 31st, 1868, in 2:32¾ 2:34.

Fastest and best wagon-race on record, Fashion Course, May 28th, 1868, "Lady Thorn," 2:24, 2:25¼, 2:26.

Fastest wagon time on record, by "Dexter," second heat, Fashion Course, June 7th, 1867, 2:21.

One mile to wagon, June 14th, 1866, second heat, "George Wilkes," 2:25.

One mile to wagon, May 31st, 1851, first heat, "Flora Temple," 2:25.

Two mile heat in harness, August 16th, 1859, "Flora Temple," 4:50½.

Two miles, to wagon, October 27th, 1865, second heat, "Dexter," 4:56¼.

Two miles to wagon, 1863, first heat, "General Butler," 4:56¼.

Three miles under saddle, October, 1839, "Dutchman," 7:32½.

Three miles in harness, "Flora Temple," *vs.* time, 7:33.

Three miles to 250lb. wagon, "Kemble Jackson," 8:03.

Four miles under saddle, by "Dutchman," in 10:51.

Four miles in harness, "Trustee," 11:06.

Four miles to 255lb. wagon, "Sallie Green," 13:56.

Five miles in harness, "Morrissey," at Detroit Horse Fair, August 26th, 1868, 13:11.

Five miles to wagon, "Americus," in 1841, on Long Island, in 13:54.

Ten miles in harness, "John Stewart," Riverside half-mile-track, June 30th, 1868, 28:02½.

Ten miles in harness, November 12th, 1853, "Prince," 28:08½.

Twelve miles in harness, Philadelphia, "Top Gallant," 38:00.

Twenty miles in harness, "Captain McGowan," half-mile track, 58:25.

Twenty-five miles to wagon, "John Stewart," Fashion Course, September 22d, 1868, 59:23.

Fifty miles to wagon, driver and wagon weighing 400lbs., October 15th, 1855, "Spangle," 3.59:04.

One hundred miles in harness, November 12th, 1853, "Conqueror," 8.55:53.

One hundred miles, in double harness, "Master Burke" and "Robin," 10.17:22.

**Fastest and best Running Time on record.**

Three-quarters of a mile, by "Narragansett," at Narragansett Park, August 25th, 1868, 1:17¼.

One mile, June 23d, 1865, Cincinnati, track thirty feet short, 18lbs. less than his proper weight (track lengthened since), "Legal Tender," 1:44.

One mile, May 30th, 1866, best on record, second heat, "Revolver," 1:44¼.

"Mamona" ran the first heat at Lexington, Ky., 1862, in 1:44¼.

"Climax" ran a mile at Jerome Park, July, 1868, with 143¼lbs. up, in 1:48¼.

Fastest two miles on record run by "Hegira," at New Orleans, November 23d, 1850, catch weight, 33:4¼.

Best two miles on record, at Lexington, Ky., Thursday, September 12th, 1867, by "Lancaster," 3:35½; 3:38¼.

Best two and a quarter miles, by "Kentucky," at Saratoga, August, 1865, 4:01½.

Best two and a half miles, by "General Yorke," at Narragansett Park, August 26th, 1868, 4:37¾.

Fastest and best three-mile race on record, by "Norfolk," September 23d, 1865, California, 5:27½; 5:29½.

Fastest four miles on record, "Lexington," 5 years old, 103lbs., at New Orleans, April 2d, 1855, 7:19¾.

Same, "Lexington," 5 years old, 103lbs., April 14th, 1845, beating "Lecomte," 7:23¾.

Best four miles on record, "Idlewild," on Long Island, June 25th, 1863, full weight, 7:26¼.

**Running—(England).**

Best one mile, "Gladiateur," 1:39½.

"Saunterer," 1:40¾.

**Jumping.**

"Chandler," thirty-nine feet over water.

"Culverthorp," thirty-four feet over hurdles.

"King of the Valley," thirty-five feet over the Wissendine Brook, Leicestershire.

"Lottery," thirty-three feet over wall.

"Peter Simple," thirty-seven feet, at Boston.

**Tandem.**

"Kingston" and mate, at New England Fair, Narragansett Park, September 26th, 1867, 2:37.

**Miscellaneous.**

*"Lady Palmer" and "Flatbush Maid," driven to road-wagon by Bonner, in 1852, one mile in 2:26; two miles in 5:01¾; the second quarter of second mile in 33 seconds.

*"Bruno" and "Brunette," to road wagons, driven by Dan Mace on Fashion Course, in 1867, made the half mile in 1:10½, and the mile in 2:25¼.

"Mountain Maid," on Long Island, in 1865, trotted a mile, drawing 2,000 pounds, in 3:02¼.

"Young Pocahontas," in 1856, trotted a quarter of a mile in 33 seconds.

"English Childers" ran three miles at Newmarket, in 1721. Time, 5:15½; but this is not authenticated, as there were no timing watches at that date.

Osbaldestone rode 200 miles at Newmarket, England, in 1831, using 28 horses, in 8 hours 42 minutes, including 1 hour 22 minutes and 56 seconds for stoppages. [Beaten by the performance at Bay View Park.]

**Rowing.**

1858.—Walter Brown, Pittsburg, single sculls, 5 miles, turning a stakeboat, in 34 minutes 28½ seconds.

1859.—Joseph Ward, Staten Island, single sculls, 5 miles, turning stakeboat, in 35 minutes 10 seconds.

1861.—James Hamill, Philadelphia, single sculls, 3 miles, turning stakeboat, in 22 minutes 27 seconds.

1864.—"Collyer," Poughkeepsie, 4 oars, 5 miles, turning a stakeboat, in 34 minutes 10 seconds.

1865.—Yale College Crew, Worcester, boat 48½ feet by 22½ inches, 6 oars, 3 miles, turning a stakeboat, in 18 minutes 42½ seconds.

1866.—Harvard University crew, Boston, boat 52 feet by 22½ inches, 170 lbs., 6 oars, 3 miles, turning stakeboat, 18 minutes 59 seconds.

1866.—W. Brown, Worcester, single sculls, 2 miles, turning stakeboat, 15 minutes 15 seconds.

1866.—James Hamill, Tyne, England, single sculls, 3 miles 775 yards, dead water, in 21 minutes 41 seconds; 3 miles in 18 minutes 37 seconds.

1866.—Cambridge Third University, Henley-on-Thames, England, 4 oars, boat and oars 199½ lbs., crew 763 lbs.; 1 mile in 6 minutes 11 8-10 seconds.

1866.—Kingston, Henley-on-Thames, England, 6 oars, boat and oars 353½ lbs., crew 278 lbs.; 1 mile in 5 minutes 36 seconds.

1868.—October 28th.—The St. John's crew beating the Wards at Springfield, 4 oars, 6 miles in 39 minutes 28¾ seconds, turning a stakeboat.

**Walking.**

Newsam, Philadelphia, in 1830, walked 1,000 miles in 18 days.

Weston, in 1867, walked from Portland, Maine, to Chicago, Illinois, 1,237¾ miles, in 25 days.

Charles Westhall, England, half mile in three minutes ten seconds.

Payne walked 50 miles at Saratoga, August, 1868, in 10 hours and 47 minutes.

W. H. Boyd, England, 1 mile in 6 minutes 42 seconds.

Charles Westhall, England, 10 miles in 1 hour 26 minutes, and 21 miles in 2 hours 59 minutes.

Weston walked 100 miles at White Plains, October 6th, 1868, in 22 hours 19 minutes and 10 seconds, on the road. The 50 miles in 10 hours 39 minutes 15 seconds.

**Running.**

1844.—George Seward, England, 100 yards in 9¼ seconds.

1862.—William Lang, Newmarket, England, 1 mile in 4 minutes 2 seconds, descending ground; and in 4 minutes 17¼ seconds, level ground—a dead heat with Richards—2 miles in 9 minutes 11 seconds.

1855.—Jackson, 5 miles in 24 minutes 57 seconds.

1865.—Brighton, England, 5 miles in 25 minutes 15 seconds, and 11¼ miles in one hour 31 seconds.

1867, December 3d.—Griffin, 5 miles in 29 minutes 25 seconds.

**Skating.**

Clarke, at Madison, Wisconsin. 1 mile in 1 minute 56 seconds.

**Swimming.**

1866.—Pamplin, London, 1,000 yards in 17 minutes 12¾ seconds.

* Public performances, but not recorded.

---

To Every General Proposition there is an Exception.—In the year 1820 an American gentleman embarked at Philadelphia for the purpose of taking a tour in Europe. He visited in succession France, Italy, Spain and Portugal. Having beheld the beautiful scenery and enjoyed the enchanting allurements which these nations present, he passed over to the "fast-anchored isle." After visiting the more prominent and inviting portions of England he went into Wales to behold the rich scenery of the Welsh mountains. He arrived at a small town, on a certain evening, at a late hour. He travelled with more than ordinary splendor, having his postilions and outriders. When he arrived at the village he enquired for the best house of entertainment in the town. "That," said an inhabitant, pointing to a house near where he was standing, "is the only tavern in the place." In consequence of this information the stranger went immediately to the house. On entering he accosted the landlord with the interrogatory: "Can you furnish refreshment for myself, my servants and my horses?" Such an occurrence as the arrival of a stranger in a splendid coach had not happened at the village, perhaps, for a century—and the tavern-keeper was bewildered with amazement. He replied to the question of the stranger in an agitated and bustling manner: "Oh, sir, I'm afraid I can't entertain such a gentleman as you are." "Can you take care of my horses?" "Yes, sir; but I'm afraid I can't entertain such a gentleman as you are"—which sentiment he uttered at every breath. The stranger had travelled a considerable distance without stopping. "Sir," said he to mine host, "make no excuses, but give me the best you can for supper, as I have not dined to-day." The landlord said he "had nothing in the house fit to place before *such a gentleman*;" but called aloud to his whole household to bestir themselves, and prepare the gentleman's supper. In a short time it was announced. The gentleman sat down, and, to his surprise, found a supper before him which an Alderman might envy. Having sufficiently refreshed himself, he addressed Boniface: "Why, landlord, you told me you had nothing for supper; but I will venture to say that I have eaten as good a supper as any man in the town." "Except the Mayor," replied the landlord. "No, I won't except anybody; I repeat it—I have eaten as good a supper as *any man* in the town." By a statute it is enacted that the Mayor, out of respect to the dignity of his office, shall constitute an exception in all cases of this nature; and the tavern-keeper being a constable, deemed it his duty to inform against the gentleman for violating the law. The next morning, just as he was about to depart, an officer summoned the stranger before the Mayor. His Worship received him with great dignity; and, after the preliminary formalities had been gone through with, the gentleman requested to be informed to what he was indebted for the honor of the interview. He was told that he had violated the law of the realm, inasmuch as he had stated the evening previous that he had eaten as good a supper as any man in the town, without excepting the Mayor. He inquired the amount of the penalty, when his Worship began to turn over the leaves of a book to show him the law. The gentleman said he did not want to see the law, he only wanted to know the amount of the fine. He was told it was four-and-sixpence. He drew the money out of his pocket, and desired to know who informed against him. "There stands the man who informed against you," said the Mayor, with great solemnity. The gentleman turned around, and behold! it was the tavern-keeper. He then upbraided him for his ingratitude: "So, sir, it is you, then, who informed against me—you, at whose house I stopped, and to whom I have paid my money? Now, sir, I tell you what—I am an American, have travelled through the United States; I have visited France, Italy, Spain, Portugal and England; *and I have never in my life seen so great a rascal as you are*—(turning and bowing very gracefully to his Worship and handing him the fine,) EXCEPTING THE MAYOR!"

## MANUFACTURE OF CARRIAGES, WAGONS, ETC.

The extent to which the business of manufacturing carriages, coaches, cars, buggies, wagons, etc., is carried on in San Francisco is one of its great features of pride. Our brief space will only permit us to refer to a couple of the most prominent establishments.

The "Kimball Manufacturing Company" (formerly Geo. P. Kimball & Co.), was incorporated on the 24th December, 1868, by Geo. P. Kimball, R. L. Ogden, W. C. Ralston, A. Hayward, Louis McLean, Chas. E. McLean, Oliver Eldridge, Thos. H. Selby, H. B. Tichenor, Meeker, James & Co., Macpherson & Wetherbee, John Parrott, A. P. Hotaling, De Witt, Kittle & Co., Rosenfield & Bermingham, Wm. Burling, A. B. Forbes, C. J. Brenham, E. Cahill, Koopmanschap & Co., James D. Walker, and W. F. Babcock. The capital stock is $400,000. The establishment, which has been in working operation since the first of June last, is located on Fourth and Bryant streets, occupying a 100-vara lot. The building is of brick, three stories high, in the shape of an L, running back from Bryant street 275 feet, and from Fourth to the intersection of the west wing 250 feet. The smith shop is 260 feet long, and contains twenty forges, supplied with wind by Root's Patent Blower, placed near the ceiling. An engine of 40-horse power is used to propel the machinery, which comprises all the attachments, such as planing-machines, circular-saws, jig-saws, etc., etc., etc., necessary for the complete construction of everything in the shape of a wheeled vehicle—family carriages, rockaways and buggies, express wagons, heavy farming and road wagons, omnibuses, coaches, railroad passenger cars, freight cars, dump cars, wheel-barrows, and agricultural implements of every kind and description. Besides constantly employing between two hundred and fifty and three hundred men, who turn out upwards of two hundred wheeled vehicles per month, the company import largely, which enables them to please every taste, and meet promptly all demands. They keep on hand, at all times, from two hundred and fifty to three hundred vehicles. Their patent wood-spring is a grand improvement, saving more than one-half in the weight of their carriages and buggies. Their heavy wagons are also in much demand. Some four hundred of them are now in use—having been thoroughly tested—and afford the highest satisfaction. The magnitude of the work carried on in the numerous shops of this company can only be understood by paying them a visit.

Another extensive establishment in the same line of busines is that of Meeker, James & Co., Nos. 12 and 14 Pine street. It is estimated that two-thirds of the wheeled vehicles observed on our streets were turned out from one or other of these factories; and certainly more light, beautiful or durable carriages cannot be found anywhere in the United States.

---

PARISIAN ELECTRICAL JEWELS.—M. Trouve has made several new and ingenious applications of electro-magnetism in ornamental trinkets, so that now it is quite common to see at fashionable balls in Paris a diminutive butterfly or humming bird perched upon a lady's head, and fluttering its wings as naturally as possible. The owners of these toys carry concealed in their chignons a small battery and minute Ruhmkorff coil, the former composed of zinc excited by a solution of sulphate of mercury, and the whole inclosed in vulcanite cells so that the existing solution cannot escape, to the damage of the owner.

## CALISTOGA SPRINGS.

When wealth and refinement accompany civilization, enterprise is taxed to open up the avenues for increased rational enjoyment. The laws of hygiene have made it of record, that when the body becomes enervated by disease, or the mind over-burdened with labor, each demands to be recreated. It is equally an attested fact, that in the absence of organic affections, the exhausted energies may be restored simply by a change of scene and climate. Hence it is that the "watering place" finds its numerous votaries, where the medicated bath, the inviting radiance and perfumes of flowers, the shady promenades, pleasant drives, expansive vineyards, grass-covered slopes, and bright foliage of contiguous orchards, form a picture whose contemplation inspires emotions of the most pleasant and rejuvenating character. Calistoga is eminently such a place. Its inducements to the pleasure-seeker and invalid are luxurious in the comforts of art and the lovely surroundings of nature. Its fifty or sixty flowing springs, of all gradations of temperature; its excellent hotels and beautiful villa of alluring cottages; its smooth and romantic roads, for the indulgence of a drive or horseback ride; its neighboring trout-streams; its abundance of game, within a half-hour's walk; its facility of access from all parts of the State; and, above all, the reasonableness of its charges, must commend it to the public, and make it always a popular place of resort.

It is to the genius and liberality of Mr. Samuel Brannan that the people of California are indebted for this most romantic and lovely retiring spot. Its comforts are all that wealth or fastidiousness could ask. Its scenery is a blending of peaceful upland and forest landscape, margined in the back-ground by mountains easy of approach, with countless rivulets intervening, and the silver line of a river meandering through the valley which it overlooks.

Calistoga is within three hours and a half ride by steamer and rail of San Francisco—the journey being one of ease and pleasure. At the present time it is the terminus of the Napa Valley Railroad, and is located in the centre of a rich grain-growing and wine-producing region. In point of natural beauty it would hardly be an exaggeration to compare it to "Araby, the Blest." Already it has grown to be historic; but in a few years more the tourist who visits California will consider his explorations incomplete until he has housed himself among its comforts, plunged into its delicious baths, fished in its adjoining brooklets, threaded the cooling vistas of its leafy forests, clambered over its upland slopes, and followed the timid coveys to their retreat amid the underbrush and chapparal of the gorges.

---

TROPICAL TELEGRAPH LINES.—The putting up of telegraph lines in the jungles and forests of the tropics is a work of the utmost difficulty, and the peculiar conditions of the region require special methods of construction. In India, the wires are really small bars of iron three-eighths of an inch in thickness, an amount of rigidity being thus obtained which is necessary to meet the requirements of the country. The difficulty which in this country is experienced in keeping the wires insulated during heavy rains, fogs, or thunder storms, is immensely augmented in the regions where these meteorological phenomena abound, and the use of this large size of wire is rendered necessary to retain enough electricity to work the lines.

# JAS. G. STEELE & CO.

## 521 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Between Commercial and Clay, San Francisco.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of

# Pure Drugs and Chemicals,

GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES, TRUSSES,

TOILET ARTICLES AND FANCY GOODS,

Perfumery, Sponges, Brushes, Combs, Etc.

These Goods are new and fresh, of the best qualities, and will be sold at very low prices. Please call and examine the Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

---

**Physicians' Prescriptions Compounded with great Care and Accuracy,**

And none but the best articles used in their preparation.

PRICES MODERATE.

---

**Manufacturers of Steele's Proprietary Preparations and Standard Family Medicines.**

---

Readers of the ALTA CALIFORNIA ALMANAC will bear in mind that STEELE & CO. possess unusual facilities for filling and sending into the country all orders for Medicines, Perfumery, articles for the Toilet, etc., which may be entrusted to their care. An experience of over fifteen years in the business warrants them in asserting that perfect satisfaction will always be given.

☞ Articles not in our line purchased and sent at the usual market rates.

---

# JAS. G. STEELE & CO.

**521 Montgomery Street,**

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

# TREADWELL & CO.

Importers and Dealers in

## HARDWARE,

## Agricultural Implements,

ENGINES, MACHINERY, MILLS,

Etc., Etc.,

**Corner of Market, Front and Fremont Streets,**

*SAN FRANCISCO.*

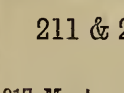
*Also, Marysville, Sacramento and Stockton.*

---

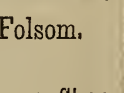
## SEVENTEEN FIRST PREMIUMS!

***GOLD MEDALS***

From Mechanics' Institute Fairs of 1865 and 1868.



## JACOB ZECH,



## PIANOFORTE MAKER,

211 & 213 Ninth St., between Howard and Folsom.

WAREROOMS:

217 Montgomery St., at R. J. Betge's Book and Stationery Store.

A full assortment of Grand and Square Pianos constantly on hand. Pianos warranted for five years. All orders for Tuning and Repairing promptly attended to by either

JACOB ZECH, or
FREDERICK ZECH.

# KELLY, WALSH & CO.,

*(Successors to D. J. OLIVER,)*

IMPORTERS OF

## Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Etc.,

### Corner of Front and Pine Streets, San Francisco.

[From the Alta California, May 10, 1867.]

"The first floor of this large importing establishment is completely packed, from ground well nigh to the ceiling, with a vast assortment of paints, brushes, paraffine, and castor, olive and other oils. One side is occupied with shelves, upon which a large stock of Winsor & Newton's artists' materials are arranged. In the second story is to be found a very large and varied supply of French and English glass, including crystal-sheet double-thick—a superior article, used for windows. The glass is of all sizes, from 8x10 to 40x60. Kelly, Walsh & Co. are agents for the leading and most celebrated factories in Belgium and England. They keep on hand a full stock of Chance, Brothers & Co.'s window glass, which has obtained a reputation for excellence that extends all over the world. The basement is an immense receptacle for numberless barrels and cases of oil—linseed, (boiled and raw,) lard, sperm, neatsfoot, coal, (which is a large item in the stock,) and China oil—the latter is used for illuminating purposes, and, it is said, as an article of food by the natives of that country. Here are stored, also, large quantities of Tilden's varnishes, alcohol in cases, and Jules' white lead, in tierces and kegs containing twenty-five and fifty pounds. The basement is provided with tanks for boiled oils. There are also vessels for pressing sperm oil, and preparing it in suitable quantities for sale.

**Zinc, Paints, Leads.**

"Among the commodities Kelly, Walsh & Co. import in large quantities may be mentioned Vielle Montagne Company's French zinc, which for a time was employed as a substitute for English and American white leads. It is imported from Liege and Paris, and, when ground in oil, is reported to be the most economical white paint manufactured, either for inside finishing or for ordinary house painting. In addition to French zinc they have in their establishment ample supplies of Atlantic, Jewett & Son's, and "Z in diamond" brand of English white lead, which are considered the best that come to this market. In reference to paints in general, it has to be stated that parties most particular in having their work done well bestow their patronage upon this house. The best description of paint is known by its evenness of surface, solidity of body, pureness of color, and, generally, by good covering qualities. The paints used in the buildings of the Pacific Insurance Company and the Bank of California were obtained from this establishment.

**Brushes and Artists' Materials.**

"Their house is quite complete in supply of the very numerous descriptions of articles, such as brushes (J. J. Adams', of New York,

manufacture, principally) and artists' materials. To enumerate them would occupy entirely too much space, allusion can only be made to the several classes.

"The locality of the establishment is very favorable, being at the same time central and in proximity to the water front, and the great thoroughfares where trade has made its firmest and appropriate footing."

## KELLY, WALSH & CO.,

Corner Front and Pine Streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

## Mecker, James & Co.,

**Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in**

# WAGON AND CARRIAGE

MATERIALS,

## CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND DAVIS STREETS,

SAN FRANCISCO.

D. A. Macdonald, J. H. Macdonald, } J. McGill, H. Chapman.

## D. A. MACDONALD & CO.,

## Sawing and Planing Mills,

And Manufacturers of Doors, Sashes, Blinds and Mouldings, -

**CORNER MARKET AND BEALE STS.,**

SAN FRANCISCO.

Finishing Work for Buildings constantly on hand, and got up to order.

## WILL & FINCK,



Cutlers,

## LOCKSMITHS

AND

Bell-Hangers,

## 829 Kearny St.,

Between Washington and Jackson.

The Largest Establishment on the Pacific Coast.

C. Main. E. H. Winchester. T. R. Hayes.

# MAIN & WINCHESTER,

Manufacturers and Importers of

# Harness, Saddles,

BRIDLES, WHIPS, COLLARS,

SADDLERY WARE, Etc.,

**Nos. 214 & 216 BATTERY STREET,**

SAN FRANCISCO.

N.B.—A Good Assortment of Concord Stage Harness constantly on hand.

---

# BAKER & HAMILTON,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

# FARMING IMPLEMENTS & MACHINES,

MOWERS, REAPERS, HEADERS,

Threshers, Portable Steam-Engines, Leather and Rubber Belting,

*HAY ROPE, WIRE, HARDWARE, Etc.*

**Nos. 17 and 19 Front Street, San Francisco,**

AND

**Nos. 9, 11, 13 and 15 J Street, Sacramento.**

EASTERN OFFICE, 88 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

# Pacific Union Express Co.

Organized under the Laws of the State of California.

Capital Stock - - - $3,000,000.

*Principal Office.*

## 436 California Street, San Francisco.

*New York Offices:*

57 BROADWAY AND 9 CANAL STREET.

JOHN J. KELLY, Agent.

FORWARD

**Freight, Packages, Parcels,**
**Jewelry, Specie, Currency,**
**U. S. Bonds, Letters, Etc.,**

TO ALL PARTS OF

## CALIFORNIA, OREGON & NEVADA,

And by EVERY STEAMER, *via* PANAMA, to West Coast of Mexico, Central and South America, New Zealand, Australia and New York, for all parts of the United States, Canadas and Provinces; and from New York (connecting with the Atlantic Foreign Express,) to all parts of Europe.

Our special attention will be given to the following, viz.: Merchandise with bills to "Collect on Delivery;" Notes, Drafts and accounts for Collection; Collection of Savings Bank Deposits, Stock Dividends and Bond Coupons. Commissions for the purchase and sale of Mining and other Stocks, by telegraph or otherwise; examination of Mines, Recording of Deeds, Service of Legal Papers, Transfer of Stock, etc., etc. Also, furnishing of passage from all parts of Europe and United States. For further information apply at the office,

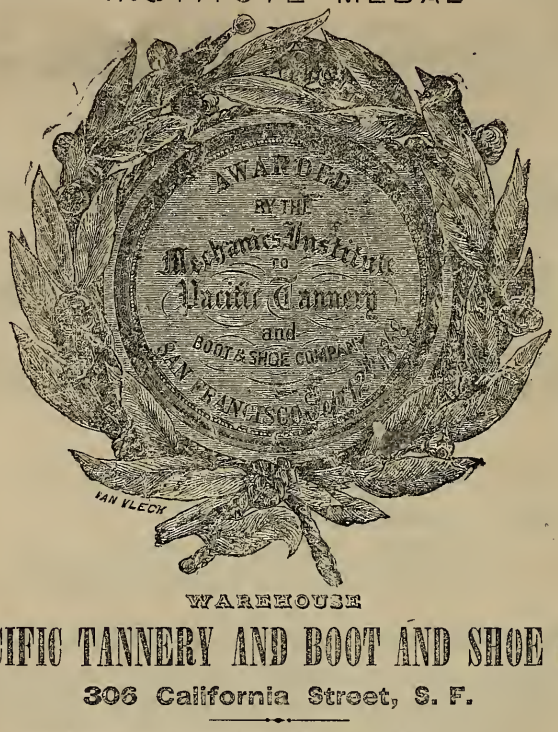
436 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Jas. W. Tucker & Co.....Paris | Heinrich Becker.....Bremen |
| J. H. Wolffo & Co...London and Shampton | Wm. Iselin & Co.....Havre |
| Wm. J. Bishop & Co.....Liverpool | E. N. Becker.....Hamburg |
| Kerjegu & Villeneron.....Brest | |

**A. K. GRIM, President.**

INSTITUTE MEDAL




B. PULVERMAN, Manager.

CAMILO MARTIN, President.

WAREHOUSE

# PACIFIC TANNERY AND BOOT AND SHOE CO.

## 306 California Street, S. F.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE, AT A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE. A SELECT STOCK OF

# MEN'S AND BOYS' BOOTS

**Sewed, Pegged and Screwed,**

**Ladies' Balmorals** (New Pattern), **Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes,**

## MINERS' BOOTS, AND BROGANS

Our own Pattern.

Orders directly solicited, and guaranteed to be filled to the letter, or the goods may be returned at our risk and expense.

WE HAVE NO AGENT IN SAN FRANCISCO—SEND FOR OUR PRICE-LIST.

☞To avoid imposition, look for the Stamp—

**PACIFIC TANNERY AND BOOT AND SHOE CO.**

**Institute Medal awarded in 1868.**

# The Kimball Manufacturing Co.,

LATE

# GEO. P. KIMBALL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

# CARRIAGES,

*COUNTRY AND FARM WAGONS,*

## Freight Wagons, Stage Wagons, Light Buggies,

ALSO, THE CELEBRATED

## WOOD C-SPRING and THOROUGHBRACE BUGGY,

*With their Patent Steel-Plate Axle,*

**Corner Fourth and Bryant Streets,**

SAN FRANCISCO.

---

The WOOD C-SPRING THOROUGHBRACE WAGON is the lightest, most durable, and reliable wagon ever made, and the best evidence of their qualities is the fact that out of 300 of these wagons now in use we never had one returned on our hands.

THEY REQUIRE NO REPAIRS;

They will carry Weight;
They are Lighter than any Wagon of their size and dimensions ever made;
The Patent Steel-Plate Axle never requires Setting;
They are easy for Horse and Man;

A full-sized Wagon, to carry two heavy men, weighs but 200 pounds. Wagons of any other make, of the same size, will weigh 300 pounds.
Trotting and Light Wagons for two persons weighing 160 pounds.
Trotting Wagons for one person weighing 125 pounds.

**ALL THIS WORK IS WARRANTED**

**Over 400 of these Wagons now Ordered.**

---

THE KIMBALL MANUFACTURING CO. employ over 200 men, and have the largest Carriage Manufactory west of New York City, if not in the United States.

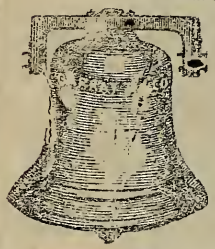
**CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.**

☞The Axles, Combination French and C Springs used in these Wagons are patented, and all infringements will be promptly prosecuted.

# W. T. GARRATT'S

# Brass and Bell Foundry,

Corner of Mission and Fremont Streets, San Francisco.



Manufacturers of

Church and Steamboat Bells and Gongs,

BRASS CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS,

FIRE ENGINES,

Force and Lift Pumps, Hose Couplings,

Babbit Metal, Water Gauges and Glass Tubes for Steam Boilers; Steam Gauges; Magnetic Gauges; Steam Cocks and Valves of all descriptions;

STEAM WHISTLES;

Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles, for Mining Purposes.

Iron Pipe Furnished with Fittings.

GARRATT'S IMPROVED JOURNAL METAL.

---

## BLAKE, ROBBINS & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers of

## Book, News, Writing and Wrapping Paper,

Paper Bags, Card Stock, Straw Paper, Straw and Binders' Boards,

Black and Colored Inks, Bronzes, &c.

516 Sacramento and 519 Commercial Sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

FRANCIS BLAKE,
JAMES MOFFITT,
CHAS. F. ROBBINS, } San Francisco.
JAMES W. TOWNE, New York.

New York Office, 18 & 20 Vesey Street.

FIVE FIRST PREMIUMS!

# CHARLES BERNARD,

## FAMILY

# Coffee and Spice Mills

## No. 707 SANSOME STREET,

Between Jackson and Pacific, SAN FRANCISCO.

The proprietor, Charles Bernard, was awarded the first premium at the Mechanics' Fair in 1865, at the Mechanics' Fair of 1868, and three first premiums at the State Agricultural Fair in 1868. This establishment is very extensive, and complete in all of its arrangements for the manufacture, packing, storing and shipping of his stock. It employs nine hands.

The chief business of the establishment is the grinding and packing of coffee. None but the choicest Manila, Java and Costa Rica berries are used. On the ground floor are the grinders and roasters, and the entire machinery is kept in motion through the agency of a neat and compact engine of fourteen-horse power. The berries, after being thoroughly cleaned, are placed in two large iron roasting barrels, capable of holding one hundred and sixty pounds. The roasting process consumes two or three hours, after which the coffee is allowed to cool, and then it is ground, packed, labelled and piled up ready for sale and shipment.

During the last year the firm turned out in prime condition four hundred and thirty-five thousand pounds of roasted coffee. Their stock, not only of coffee, but all sorts of spices, is disposed of to jobbers and to country customers, and a large portion of it to restaurants, hotels, and families in this city. The coffee shipped to the interior of this State, Nevada, Oregon, and elsewhere, is usually put up in forty-eight pound packages, substantially and neatly labelled. Then they have some packed in tin boxes, in cans, and in various sized papers, for city consumption.

In the upper stories there are other grinders at work crushing pepper, ginger, cloves, mustard, allspice, etc. Besides these spices, the house does a large business in supplying the trade with cream tartar, saleratus and carbonate of soda. This establishment is well worthy of a visit from those who take an interest in the manufacturing enterprises of our growing State. The immense trade carried on by this establishment shows that Californians consider the beverage of coffee one of the necessaries, and condiments the "spice of life."

# JOHN G. HODGE & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

# Stationery, School Books,

## Wrapping Papers, Playing Cards, Etc.

AGENTS FOR

## SHAW'S BLANK BOOKS,

ALSO,

**Carew's Superior Writing Papers.**

329 & 331 SANSOME ST., COR. OF SACRAMENTO,

SAN FRANCISCO.

TRADE SUPPLIED AT LOW RATES.

---

# Pacific Iron Works,

**FIRST STREET, San Francisco.**

IRA P. RANKIN,
ALBERT P. BRAYTON,
A. C. AUSTIN.

**GODDARD & CO.**

## Mining Machinery of every Description.

**FLOUR, SAW, AND SUGAR MILLS,**
**MARINE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS,**
**IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS.**

☞ Orders promptly attended to, and all work done in the best manner. ☜

**Sole Manufacturers, on the Pacific Coast, of "Wright's Patent Variable Cut-off Engine."**

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Hoadley's Portable Engines; Russell's Threshing Machines; Wood's Improved Haine's Headers; Pfeil's Patent Gang Plows; Cahoon's Patent Seed Sowers; Hutchinson's Patent Cider and Wine Mills; Kirby's Clipper and large Mowers; Kirby's Self-Rake Reapers; Page's Patent Portable Saw Mills; Noyes', Hart & Munson's, and Brown's Portable Grist Mills.

# CALISTOGA SPRINGS

Open for Visitors all the Year.

## Sixty-four Miles from San Francisco—Time, 3½ Hours.

## Twenty-two Miles to Vallejo, by Steamboat, and Forty-two by Rail.

FOUR HOURS, BY RAILROAD, FROM SACRAMENTO.

## EXCURSION TRIPS HALF PRICE!

The Mineral Waters, composed of Sulphur, Iron, Magnesia and Salts, are not to be Excelled.

**TURNPIKE ROAD TO THE GEYSERS, 18 MILES;**
**TO CLEAR LAKE, 30 MILES;**
**TO HEALDSBURG AND RUSSIAN RIVER, 22 MILES.**

## Table kept on the Restaurant Plan: Pay only for what you Order.

STEAM BATHS FROM NATURAL HOT SULPHUR-SPRINGS; SWIMMING BATHS FROM THE SAME; AND HOT CHEMICAL BATHS HAD TO ORDER.

## FIRST-CLASS LIVERY STABLE,

WITH A STUD OF

**ONE HUNDRED HEAD OF HORSES, FOR VEHICLE OR SADDLE.**

*A Trotting-Park and Avenues for Seven Miles' Drive on the Premises.*

**STAGES RUN REGULARLY TO THE ABOVE NAMED PLACES.**

# Pacific Mail Steamship Company,

## FROM NEW YORK TO CHINA,

**Via Panama and San Francisco.**



One of the following Steamers leaves New York on the 1st, 9th, 16th, and 24th of each Month:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Alaska,** | **4,000 tons.** | **Henry Chauncey,** | **3,000 tons.** |
| **Arizona,** | **3,000 "** | **Rising Star,** | **3,000 "** |
| **Ocean Queen,** | **3,000 tons.** | | |

One of the following Steamers leaves San Francisco for Panama on the 6th, 14th, 22d, and 30th of each Month:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Constitution,** | **4,000 tons.** | **Sacramento,** | **3,000 tons.** |
| **Golden City,** | **4,000 "** | **Montana,** | **3,000 "** |
| **Golden Age,** | **2,500 "** | **Colorado,** | **4,000 "** |

One of the following Steamers leaves San Francisco on or about the 4th of each month for Hongkong.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Great Republic,** | **4,000 tons.** | **China,** | **4,000 tons.** |
| **Japan,** | **4,000 tons.** | | |

The **New York (2,500 tons)**, the **Costa Rica (2,000 tons)**, and the **Hermann (1,800 tons)**, ply between Yokohama and Shanghai, and to be used as Relief Ships, if needed.

Through Time from New York to San Francisco, (Schedule), - - - 22 days.
" " San Francisco to New York, - - - - - - 20 days.
" " San Francisco to Yohohama, 22 days; and Hongkong, 29 days.
" " Hongkong to Yokohama, 7 days; and San Francisco, 27 days.

| | |
|---|---|
| ALLAN McLANE, Pres't, New York. | OLIVER ELDRIDGE, Ag't, San F'cisco. |
| F. R. BABY, Agent, New York. | S. L. PHELPS, Agent, Yokohama. |
| WM. RATHBUN, Agent, Aspinwall. | G. B. GIBBONS, Ass't Ag't, Yokohama. |
| D. M. CORWINE, Agent, Panama. | RUSSELL & CO., Agents, Shanghai. |
| T. A. HARRIS, Agent, Acapulco, | GEO. F. BOWMAN, Agent, Hongkong. |